PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Lines. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,490—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1898.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th Dec.
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	31st "
			1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	11th "
EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Mar
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

J. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Jan. 1899.
IMPERATOR	——	4,139	1st Feb. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR	——	4,139	1st April 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS			
RACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,705	12th Jan. 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Belien	4,331	12th Feb. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 980	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

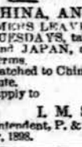
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	1,260	21st Dec.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 12, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,767	deMaubeuge	17th Jan. 1899
INDUS	6,060	Chevalier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,060	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,122	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,235	X	9th May, 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 12 A.M. All baggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SYDNEY	4,322	Aubert	12th Jan. 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, taking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S.S. NEWGUINEA for Singapore and Australia due to leave about 30th December.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th November, 1898. Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th December, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th December, at 10a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 22nd December, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 30th December, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 7th January, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 20th December.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 22nd December.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon *via* Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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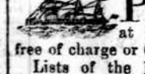
Bombay, 15th December, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MANILLA	A. Gaviano	5,000	5th Jan., 1899.

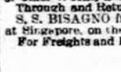
Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and returning *via* Genoa or "vice versa", and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on application.
S. S. BISAGNO from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 31st December, 1898.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 10, 1898.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SETOS	1,746	Jacobs	21st Dec.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.
This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON	MADEIRA
DELAGOA BAY	and
CAPE TOWN	SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars apply to

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Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 22th Nov., 1898.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and L of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

Girgaum and 223 Bellasis Road Byculla.

CHARGERS. Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles der Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15.) Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

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TREACHER & CO., LD.,

HAVE on view a Magnificent Assortment of Goods suitable for Christmas and New Year's Gifts, comprising the best Novelties which have been introduced this Season and specially appropriate for Presentation.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Every Description of Article required for Table Use and for Decoration Purposes at prices ranging from a Few Rupees. The Company's Imports in this Department are of the finest quality only, and are equally good in Finish and Design.

HALL MARKED SILVER.

This Department contains a great variety of Small and Tasteful Silver Knick Knacks eminently suitable for Christmas Presents as well as of more expensive Articles nicely fitted in Handsome Cases.

LEATHER GOODS.

Among which will be found a great Variety of Dressing Cases and splendidly fitted Dressing Bags for Ladies and Gentlemen, Presentation Inkstands, Albums, Photo Frames, Purses, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Writing Cases, &c., as well as some very Artistic Designs in Ladies Work Baskets and Ladies Feather and other Fans.

ART BRASS WORK.

New and Artistic Designs in Repousse and Hammered Work with Hand-Painted Ornamentation. Very Pretty Patterns in Tea-kettles, Inkstands, and other Useful and Ornamental Articles.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.

A Special Parcel of this has been received, made up of careful Selections from the leading London Houses of their best Patterns and most recent Novelties. The Finish and Workmanship of these Goods cannot be surpassed, while the Purchaser has a range of choice seldom to be found in this country.

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CAKES DECORATED AND UNDECORATED.
MINCE MEAT PIES.
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KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

A Most Fragrant and Refreshing Dressing, and the Most Effective Remedy for Thin, Weak, and Faded Hair.

ACTS naturally by providing the necessary nourishment in the form most easily assimilated. Contains neither Lead, Sulphur, Paraffin, nor other objectionable ingredient, but is

GUARANTEED A PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Invaluable for Cleansing the Hair and Scalp.
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

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THERE IS TO-DAY no choicer preparation of the COCA LEAF than THIS WINE, which whilst exhibiting to the fullest extent the STRENGTHENING, STIMULATING and RESTORATIVE powers of THE DRUG, retains unimpaired the AROMA and FLAVOUR of the WINE, and is, thus, a perfectly palatable medicinal tonic fit for use AT THE TABLE or AS A LIQUEUR.

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STIMULATES,
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Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

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PENSION VILLA FRANK,

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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for Summer or Winter Seasons.

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR THE UNIQUE NERVE AND BRAIN RESTORER.

STANDS UNRIVALLED as a recuperative remedy in all CASES OF IMPAIRED nerve and BRAIN POWER HOWEVER CAUSED. FOR BUSINESS MEN feeling the effect of overwork, worry and brainfag it acts promptly and the first few doses will

RENEW THE APPETIT
ELEVATE THE SPIRITS
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RECOMMENDED ALSO for Convalescents.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
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Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Solid and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

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GUARANTEED Perfect Timekeepers.
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GUARANTEED to go for 3 years without the necessity for cleaning and reoiling.
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GUARANTEED The most reliable and therefore cheapest Watches made.
GUARANTEED for durability and workmanship.
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GUARANTEED without a rival.
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Price As. 10 each; with handle Re. 1-4 each.

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HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

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3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
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BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

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WITH PHOTOGRAVURE SCENES AND FIGURES.
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5 Native Conveyance.
6 Raja on Elephant.
7 Native Wrestlers.
8 The Taj, Agra.
9 Bathing in Holy Water,
10 Watson's Hotel, Bombay.
11 The Residency, Lucknow.
12 Hindu Chariot,
13 Hindu School Girls
14 Burning Ghat, Benares.
15 Native Athletes.
16 Snake Charmer.
17 Native Musicians.
18 Indian Native Lady.
19 Grinding Corn.
20 Indian Nautch Girl.

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BORI BUNDER,
NEW WAX FIGURES
AND NEW SCENERIES, GOOD AMUSEMENT FOR FAMILIES.
Open Daily from 9 to 11 a.m. and from 4 to 11 p.m.
PRICE OF ADMISSION: As. 8.

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GRAND PERFORMANCE IN THE TIVOLI THEATRE.
ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22ND, AT 9-15 P.M.,
In Aid of St. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

The following ladies and gentlemen have kindly consented to take part:—Mesdames Aitken, Branson, Hojel, Lang, Reddie, Rivett-Carnac, Shaw, Stanley-Smith and Misses Hewett, Moore, Moseley, Muir-Mackenzie, M'Ausland, Stranack and Thomson, and Messrs. Bergne, Binning, Birkot, Burgess, Cooper, De Saone, Halliday, M'Ausland, Hojel, Miller, Peachey, Ransome, Sheepshanks, Stephens, Webster, Watson, Smyth, and Wimbush.

Conductor ..... Capt. HEYMAN.

The Programme will consist of Songs, Choruses, Dances, Banjo and Guitar music, Zither, Jokes, Conundrums.

Reserved Stalls ..... Rs. 3
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Admission ..... Re. 1

Box plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

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ALL SAINTS COMMUNITY
AND ITS WORKS IN BOMBAY.
Under the Patronage of
H. E. LORD SANDHURST and H. E. LADY SANDHURST,
who will also take a stall.
BY THE KIND PERMISSION OF
LIEUT.-COLONEL BOYD, I.M.S.,
THE SALE WILL BE HELD AT
ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, and TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16TH and 17TH,
FROM 4 TILL 7 P.M.

It will consist of Children's Clothes, Fancy Works and Christmas Presents.

Subscriptions and Donations are earnestly asked towards the support of the Sisters.

BOMBAY CYCLISTS' UNION.
RACES! RACES!! RACES!!!
MARINE LINES.
16th, & 17th DECEMBER, 1898.
AT 4-30 P.M.
ADMISSION ANNAS 8 EACH DAY.
LADIES FREE.

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For both the Arts combined Rs. 75. Liberal Commission on purchase of ACCESSORIES.
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About 100 different kinds
CHRISTMAS CANDLES.
INSPECTION SOLICITED.
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PRIZE Rs. 100.
AFTER THE 15TH TILL THE 31ST INST.

All our buyers of Xmas Cards, Xmas Annuals and Presentation Volumes, for Rs. 5 and upwards only, are entitled to a Coupon of our prize.

The Prize consists of a beautiful White-metal large mirror, which can be changed into a photo frame, with a stand at the back. It is a master-piece of the American metal syndicate, and an article which they never manufactured before. The actual nett price of the article is 30 dollars.

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ALWAYS FRESH, PURE AND FRAGRANT.

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PERFUMED CIGARETTES	.....	4 0
AROMATIC	do.	3 0
EXTRA No. 1	do.	2 4
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GODOWN TO BE LET.
FROM the 1st January next, a large spacious GODOWN, situate near Bolki Tank, Argyle Road, and at the corner of the Thana Street, now occupied by Messrs. A. Blaschecck and Co.
For rent and particulars apply to
H. AJUM GOOLAM HOSSEN,
No. 172, Dawood Cajee Street, Nagdevi Road.

HOUSE VALUATIONS FOR 1899-1900.
NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice as required by Section 160 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, that the ENTRIES as required by Clauses (a) (b) (c) and (d) of Section 159 of the aforesaid Act have been completed as far as practicable in the Ward Assessment Books for the several Wards of the City for the year 1899-1900, and that the said Ward Assessment Books may be inspected at the Office of the Municipal Assessor and Collector.

I also give notice under Section 162 (1) of the aforesaid Act that all complaints against the amount of any Rateable Value entered in the said Ward Assessment Books will be received in my Office on or before the 16th January 1899.

Complaints must be made by the property owners themselves or by a person duly deputed to act for them in the matter under stamped power of Attorney.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 14th December, 1898.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 574 OF 1897.

RAJA LUKHMA, HIRACHUND LUMBA and POONAMCHUND LUMBA all of Bombay Marwari Hindu Inhabitants carrying on business under the name and style of RAJA LUKHMA and Company at Mazagon outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

BHAI BABUJEE of Bombay Hindu inhabitant residing at Carpenter Street, Mazagon outside the Fort of Bombay, the only son heir and legal representative of BABUL JAGANNATH, late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant deceased ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property dated the 5th day of December 1898, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL all the right title and interest of the said Bhai Babuljee in the following property at the instance of the said Plaintiffs.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land admeasuring seventy-five square yards and two-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts together with the dwelling-house or tenement standing thereon situate at Mazagon between the Dockyard Road and Second Mazagon Koliwada, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 397, 399, New Nos. 11670, 11673, Old Survey Nos. 743, 745 and New Survey No. 3470 and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 6952 and Street No. 6 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the property of Ramji Jibbo Sinde on or towards the South by the property of Manockji Hormusji Contractor on or towards the East by the public passage between Dockyard Road and Second Koliwada Street and on or towards the West partly by the property of Lookmanjee Soolemanjee Karimjee and partly by the property of Hurry Narayen, which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Bhai Babuljee.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 16th day of January 1899, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 13th day of December 1898.

A. K. OLIVER,
Assistant Commissioner.

SALES BY AUCTION.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 143 of 1898.

Hoorbai, widow, and Sole Surviving Executrix of Esmail Joosub Lakha, Mortgagee ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Cowasjee Eduljee Bisni, Mortgagor ..... Defendant.

In pursuance of the decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit dated the 14th October, 1898, and under instructions from Mr. N. C. Macleod, the Receiver appointed thereunder, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 18th December, 1898, at 4 p.m., at the site of the property in question at Bandora, the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All those the eight pieces or parcels of land, with the two wells and the messuages or tenements, bungalow, stables and huts built thereon, assessed by the Bandora Municipality under house No. 131 and No. 133-2, Kharry, and standing on the north side of the public road leading from Bandora to Gorebunder and Bassein, situate at Bandora, in Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, admeasuring, registered and assessed as hereunder:—

Survey No.	Plot No.	Admeasuring	Assessment Rs. a.
1 53	1	1 Acre[28] Goonthas	13 0
2 54	1	7 1-2 Goonthas	1 10
3 54	2	4½ Goonthas	0 11
4 54	13	9¾ Goonthas	2 0
5 59	7	6 3-4 Goonthas	1 2
6 54	14	4 1-4 Goonthas	0 12
7 58	9	2 Goonthas	Free.
8 54	15	3½ Goonthas	0 13

which said eight pieces of land are comprised in one large piece of land, which is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the properties of Padri Gabriel Funchuk and Feress Parel and Jao Domingo Gabriel, on or towards the south by the said public road leading from Bandora to Gorebunder and Bassein, on or towards the west by the properties of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Dossabhoy Aadhiarjee, and the said Padri Gabriel Funchuk and Jao Antone Rodrigues, and on or towards the east by the properties of the said Padri Gabriel Funchuk and Donnell DeMonte Patel and Byramjee Pochajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or Messrs. Framjee and Dinshaw, plaintiff's Attorneys, Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 16th December, 1898.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

BOMBAY CYCLIST'S UNION RACES, 15th, 16th and 17th December. A few "PREMIER" Helical Road Racers the finest Racing Machines in Bombay, can be had at MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

GREAT SHOW of PLUSHES, Silks and Tapestries, Rs. 30,000 worth, just received from Paris and London, the Choicest and Highest class of goods Manufactured.—JOHN ROBERTS & Co. Ltd.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL, St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Fresh Classes for 1899 begin 10th January next. Special Class for Professional Gentlemen. Open to Ladies. Prospectus at the College or at Norman and Co. Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

RS. 12-8.—GENT.'S SUN-PROOF HELMETS, White Shikari, Cork Crowns.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

VARIETIES IN GOLD BROOCHES, NECKLETS, BANGLES, PINS and all kinds of JEWELLERY, set with Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Opals, &c.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., No. 125, Horaby Row, Fort.

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY, including RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—CHEAP CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY. First and Second Class Return Ticket, will be issued over the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's System For particulars see notices exhibited at Stations.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

XMAS TREE CANDLES, Decorations, Crackers, Ornaments, Masks, Candle Clips, &c., at cheapest Prices, every description of Toys, Dolls, to suit every purse, at SHROFF BROS, Fort.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Chaste and Artistic designs printed on Platinotype paper—Specially interesting, prepared from suitable local subjects and most appropriate for sending home. Before purchasing elsewere call and see the varied collection at the Art Photographic Salon of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

WANTED, a BOOK-KEEPER, and CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. Good hand writing indispensable. Fluent writers and those well-versed in accounts only need apply with copies of certificates and salary expected to "E. J." care of this paper.

WANTED,—COMPETENT COMPOSITORS. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of this Office.

WANTED for the Office of Loco: and Carr: Superintendent, B. G. J. P. Railway, Bhavnagar Para, a thoroughly experienced DRAFTSMAN. Knowledge of metre gauge Locomotive and carriage and Wagon details necessary. Salary Rs. 75 per mensem.

READER.—WANTED thoroughly efficient, reliable PROOF READER. Good Salary to competent man. None but experienced men need apply.—"W." care of this Office.

WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION as BOOK KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "25," care of this office.

REPAIRS of Watches, Clock's Musica Boxes, Jewellery, Engraving and Organs, of every descriptions are done by experienced and Trained Workmen, expressly engaged from the following well known Madras Firms, Messrs. P. Orr and Sons, Messrs. Dunhill and Co. Tanors, from Messrs. Misquith and Co.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL MATHERAN—Is the most comfortable, fashionable, highest, and most centrally situated Hotel on the Hill. It has several DETACHED Bungalows suitable for families. Rooms bright, airy, clean and commodious, all Home comforts provided. Terms moderate.

RIPON HOTEL—MAHABLESHWAR.—"During my stay at the RIPON HOTEL I was very Comfortable indeed. The food and attendance were very good. I can highly recommend the Hotel.—St.—ley Ed.—des, Brigadier General."

LANAULI.—THE ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL is re-opened exclusively for Europeans under the new Management of PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI HOTEL. Arrangements have been made for an excellent cuisine, and for the general comfort of the visitors.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

"A YOUNG MAN seeks ENGAGEMENT as CLERK or COPYIST in any Mercantile Firm., Good Handwriter, sober habits and highest credentials 5 years' previous experience; willing to travel up-country, if necessary.—Address "S.A.M," care of this paper.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS. Arranged in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS, SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, opposite the Bank of Bombay, 3rd FLOOR and one OFFICE ROOM, on the 1st floor and 2 GODOWNS of the house, belonging to HAJI ISMAIL HAJI OOSMAN CHOTANI, residing at Pydhowni, Memon Wada.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 2 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Bookstalls on Railway Termini.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Venugopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ..... Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwala's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1899, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currambhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-2, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2, per case, at Bandora.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

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THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to
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SPECIALITIES.

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Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	17	0
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"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY,

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Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do. ..... ,,	5 0
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Club Londres	do.	100	do. ..... ,,	7 0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100	..... ,,	6 0
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SALES BY AUCTION.
BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Mr. BROWN SATURDAY, the 17th inst. at 1 p.m. Upon Mr. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at an Far Colaba, the very valuable teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, by Roberts and others one sweet-toned cottage piano by Rose and Co., Rich glass and crockery ware, plated ware, table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., etc., the property of W. WHELER, Esq.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and Coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.
1 handsome strong Victoria in very good order.
1 second-hand strong landau in good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 strong bay Arab horse, quiet in harness.
1 strong Brown pony, quiet in harness and saddle,
1 pneumatic tyre bicycle in very good order.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 37, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, the very valuable English teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order, one sweet-toned walnutwood cottage piano by Soundy and Co., in first-rate order, rich glass and crockeryware, Bohemian glass, flower vases and table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Persian and Brussels' carpets, etc., etc., the property of W. J. Ross, Esq.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LOST LUGGAGE, AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY LOST LUGGAGE OFFICE VICTORIA TERMINUS.
On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place—
A quantity of lost luggage.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 16th December, 1898.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE sale of landed property in Kambaker street ADVERTISED to take place TO-DAY is POSTPONED.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS AND TOYS,
TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., the following fancy goods and toys, suitable for Xmas Tree decoration, consisting of plush and leather companions, work boxes, albums, hand bags, solicitor's brief and Gladstone bags glass work-boxes and flower baskets, dressed dolls, table screens, centre pieces, toilet and liqueur sets, biscuit boxes, porcelain were, Italian figures, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN MARINE STREET, FORT, OPPOSITE THE BONDED WAREHOUSES.
Under instructions from Mr. Hirjeebhoy Cursetjee Bhandoowalla, Administrator of the estate and effects of Bai Jerbai widow of Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntoke, and Bai Bhicaijee wife of Mr. Burjorjee Dinshaw Lam, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 17th inst. at 4-30 p.m. sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property, viz.—
All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuages tenements, and warehouse standing thereon, situate in Marine Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 418 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 20, new Nos. 4849, 4860, and 4862, old Survey Nos. 144 and 1446, and new Survey Nos 9458 and 9547, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates under Ward No. 1064, and Street Nos. 20, 22 and 24 and bounded on or towards the east, by the Custom House Road or Marine Street, on or towards the west, by the property of Bai Motibai, on or towards the north, by Marine Lane, and on or towards the south, by the property of Aga Mahomed Nabis Khan.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Fardoonjee P. Pavri, at his office, No. 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to Messrs. Mansukhlal Dammodher and Jamsetjee, at their office in Medows Street or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
Under instructions from the administrators to the estate of the Late Antonio George de Gia, Esqr, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sale by Public Auction, on SUNDAY the 18th instant, at 1 p m, at the Prospect House Grant Road, valuable open carved blackwood household furniture, big dinner set, specially ordered from England, glassware, best plated ware, silverware, square piano by Soundy and Co., cottage piano by Rose and Co., gold hunting watch with gold chain, rings, English clock, large Brussels carpet, mahogany dining table, 1, 2, 3, 4 light hanging and grand lamps, China garden seats, table ornaments, etc.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. James Ferguson, consisting of blackwood book case, writing table, easy chair, glassware, crockery, knives and forks, wearing apparel, books, Zanzibar parrot, table ornaments, a few bottles of brandy, claret, and whisky, &c.
The effects of the late Toolsiram Jewrakhan, consisting of sundry gold and silver ornaments,

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—
Furniture such as cupboards, chairs, tables, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, etc.,
6 Ordinary knitting machines with one cylinder.
6 Compound knitting machines with two cylinders.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Soni Jala Vijanuner and his heirs and representatives or s. s. Persia.
7 Octagonal Bars silver steel
On account of the concerned—
1 case 200 dozens coloured drops, ex, Poseidon.
36 cases each 3 cross clay tobacco pipes, ex. City of London.
65 S. K. 52-101—50 cases each 1 cwt. imitation red lead ex. Guntenfels.

AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome brand new victoria
1 strong-built victoria in good order,
1 handsome dog-cart,
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 English double-seated brougham by Silk and Son.
2 new pneumatic tyred bicycles.
1 Ceylon made 4 wheel dog cart in good order.
1 Double seated coventry bicycle in good order.
And any other carriage and horses which may be offered.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having CLAIMS against or being indebted to the Estate of the late Lieut. R. H. RAYMOND, 4th Bombay Cavalry, Poona Horse, are requested to submit the same within one month of THIS DATE, after which date no claim will be allowed.

F. WADESON, Capt.
Poona Horse.
President Committee of Adjustment.

NOTICE.

B. G. J. P. RAILWAY
(INCLUDING J. R. JAMNAGAR AND DHRANGADHRA RAILWAYS).

SUPPLY OF MOULMEIN TEAK LOGS.

TENDERS will be received by the Manager and Engineer in Chief of this Railway, at his office at Bhavnagar Para upto 1st January 1899 for SUPPLY of 50 tons best MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES delivered on Bhavnagar Para.

Particulars and conditions of supply can be had on application to

THE STORE KEEPER,
B. G. J. P. Railway, Bhavnagar Para.

Dated, 8th December 1898.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS.

THE FOLLOWING dates have been FIXED :—

SATURDAY	17th December	1898.
Do	7th January,	1899.
Do	14th do	do
Do	21st do	do
Do	28th do	do
Do	4th February	do
Do	4th March	do
Do	11th do	do
Do	18th do	do
Do	25th do	do

The BOMBAY RACES will take place on SATURDAY, 18th, WEDNESDAY, 22nd and SATURDAY, 25th February, 1899.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1898.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—
London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Calcutta—REID, MURRAY, Managers.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... „ 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum ; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London.

Carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Her.l Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest as : dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR.
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 10,000,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
G. K. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
Apollo Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
				Rs.	
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. | 1 bon. |	1100
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,120xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,180
Commercial	10,000	100	100	8 p.c.	109
Bank of India.	15,000	100	75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	40	all	2 pr. ct.	30
Charter Bank...	40,000	420	420	10 pr. ct.	420½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India.....	48,000	£25	£12½	3 pr. ct.	29 5
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Arbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	300	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	900
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	125
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	87½
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Lt.....	500	200	200	18	180
Bronch City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvRs12½	192½xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,78
English Press and Manfg....	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	75
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	750
French	200	500	500	dvdRs30	450xd
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	500	dvdRs30	240xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	140xd
Khanagum ...	240	450	450	Rs 60	475
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.....	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	195xd
Mahamadpure Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ...	300	300	500	53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	72½
Mofussil Co. ...	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	345
Munzar M	100	250	a	25	220xd
New Berar	60	500	00	dvd Rs50	545xd
New Indian	90	125	125	Rs 15	160
Prince of Wales ...	120	500	0	20	370
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	35	340x1
Sassoon.....	300	500	500	40	685
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,07xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	21	400xd
Sorah Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	13	195xd
Volkart	-	0'0		Rs75	1,005
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad A1V	700	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	42
Anglo-Indian ...	1,345	...	00	Nil	36½
Aurangabad S. M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	92 1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	80	al	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	185xd
Bombay Undied	80	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.6	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. ...	90	500	500	dvdRs.25	550
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.....	500	1,000	1,000	...	590
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	500
Bombay Woollen Manfg.Co. Ltd.....	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,250
Central India...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,850
China Mills Co, Ld.	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	630
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	840
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	10	9 pr ct	125
Connaught Mills	800	500	50	2	650
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	420
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.6	760
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	875
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	400
Dunlis anning and Pressing Co., Ld.....	400	250	all	dvdRs.2	220
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 10	490
Evangeline Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2-	500
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	25	5.0
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bellooghs ...	1,500	500	500	25	640
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	525
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,000
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.5	375
Indian Manfc..	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	845
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld ..	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	590
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	340
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.74	185
Jowraj Balloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	730
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	843	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.30	840
Khanagum Manfg. Co ...	400	250	250	65	8 0xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	590
Loopchi	3,500	100	133	7 1-2	212
Lord Reay M'g	445	1,000	1,000	30	575
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,010
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.100	3,075
Mahalaxmee...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,99	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,175
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld., Amraoti	320	100	115	dvdRs.10 dvdRs. 5	100
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs.80	1,865xd
Morarji Goculdas	1,05	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.15	400
Mysore S & M. Co., Lt.....	4,00	250	250	dvdRs.1	
Madura Mills...	7,779	100	10	Nil	pa 525
National	500	1,000	1,0	Nil	
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. %	310
Oriental.....	8,72	625	425	dvd Nil	230
Presidency Mills Co.(Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	1,050 xd
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	700
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	Rs1	1,120
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Swadeshi Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	715
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,870
Sonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs3	550x1
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvd Rs 12½	323
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,30	250	250	Rs.50	230xd
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	330
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	625
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	300	5 0	dvdRs.15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.....	500	1,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	330
Venishanker Lukhmidas Manfg. Co. Ld...	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410x1
Victoria Mills...	650	1,000	1,000	Nil	2495
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	490
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdR.	250
Wadia Mills ...	1,992	200	1,192	0	...
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	..	...	...
B. B. and C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares ...	...	£10	...	...	515
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry. .	...	500	500	4 pr. ct.	
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	-	350	350	4 pr ct.	285

THE plague regulations for the Central Provinces writes a contemporary as issued by Mr. Ibbetson, Chief Commissioner, may well serve as a model to all local administrations, for they are singularly clear and simple. The fact is they are up to date and are the outcome of the experience gained in such parts of the country as are infected with the disease. There had been ten notifications published in the Central Provinces between February 11th 1897 and November 16th 1898, each one having been necessary at the time. These are now all superseded, and one complete set of regulations has taken their place. The Civil and Medical Staff now know exactly what to do under all circumstances, whether it be the detection of a case of plague in a railway carriage, an outbreak in a town or village, the establishment and management of hospitals and camps, the evacuation of houses, the detention of suspects, and every other contingency. The regulations are divided into several parts each dealing with what may be called the phases of an epidemic, and five annexures give valuable hints in matters of detail. Care has been taken to make the directions plain and straightforward, and officers cannot but welcome them as tending to simplify their work and prevent them from making mistakes which might possibly have serious consequences.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 29m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 1-4m., 1-6a. Low water, 7-11m., 0-5in.
B. V. R. parade, Parade Ground, 6-45 a.m.
Goculdas Cullianjee Cotton-Press Company, Victoria Bunder, Colaba. 3 p.m.
Bombay Cyclist's Union Races, Marine Lines, 4 p.m.
Annual sale of work, St. George's Hospital.
Simon's Grand Museum, Boree Bunder.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.
Lodge Rising Star installation meeting, Masonic Hall, Byculla, 6-15 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Rajapuri entered the dock on Wednesday night and the steamer Barque Grosvenor left it yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Japan per extra s.s. Mazagon, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Wednesday the 21st instant.

A LECTURE AT ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.—A lecture on "An English Novel of the Right Sort" by the Rev. W. Wallrath, at St. Xavier's College, Esplanade, will be delivered on Thursday next.

AN ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—On Wednesday morning *muchhwa* No, 2389 in charge of tindal Luckoo Hurri was proceeding up the harbour when she struck on a rock off the Mallet Bunder, and foundered. The craft was loaded with old iron. The crew, three in number, saved themselves by jumping in their tonies.

A DISHONEST OFFICE PEON.—Mr. Bomanji Hormusji, a shroff in the employe of Messrs. Ralli Brothers has made a report to the police, that on the 7th November last, he detected an office peon named Gunnoo, in the act of removing currency notes from his desk. The sepoy on being detected, dropped fourteen notes for Rs. 10 each on the floor and decamped. A search is being made for Gunnoo.

KICKED BY A HORSE.—Kalichund Shewtlal, a syce aged about twenty-five years, residing at Bellasis Road, and employed in the stables of Messrs. Scott and Co, was leading a horse in the stable, on Wednesday morning, when the animal suddenly became restive, and kicked the syce on his right arm, causing a fracture. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—A Khoja woman named Sathad made an attempt at murder on Saturday last by throwing her child aged 3 years in a well at Dadha. The child was saved by her father. While she was in Sonpad jail for this offence awaiting trial the woman committed another heinous crime She throttled her infant child aged 3 months and gagged herself in order to commit suicide, but the warder discovered her in time.

THE LATE BYE-ELECTION.—Mr. Kadirbhoy Currimji residing at Elphistone Road, Parel, reported to the police on the 13th instant that on the day of the Byculla ward bye-election he went to the polling office at Sankli Street and tendered his vote in favour of Mr. Phillip Godinho, one of the candidates, when it was rejected on the ground, that his vote had already been recorded. Complainant alleges that some one had personated him and forged his signature on the voting paper.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—The band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music this evening, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m. :—

March .....Under the Double Eagle.....Wagner
Dance .....Mediaeval .....Clendon
Selection .....Ernani Poserri .....Verdi
Duet .....Lied for two Cornets .....Ulrich
Selection .....The Nautch Girl .....Solomon
Valse .....Carnival Secrets.....Fetras

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

EXTRAORDINARY DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.—At the Esplanade Police Court Mr. Dastur resumed the hearing of the charges of cheating, breach of trust and removal and concealment of property preferred by Goolam Hoosein Sumar against Mirali Karamsi. Mr. Hormusjee Vakil, solicitor, represented the complainant, and Mr. Payne defended the accused. Complainant had his lien on goods lying in accused's godown by reason of a consent decree, and these proceedings were instituted because of their removal. Mr. McLeod, Official Assignee was aprointed receiver. Mr. Hormusjee applied for inspection of accused's books, and for this purpose nearly 240 books were brought to Court. The Magistrate objected to any general inspection, and ordered the books to be sent back to the receiver.

A SOCIAL GATHERING OF THE POSTALS.—A very enjoyable evening was spent on Wednesday the 14th instant, at the premises next to the English Hotel Hornby Road, by employes of the General Post Office, both Christian and Parsees, who raised a subscription among themselves for the purpose. It was called "The Annual Gathering," and is the first of the kind that has taken place, and is intended to promote cordiality and good feeling amongst the members of the same Department of the public service. Great harmony prevailed throughout, and the conversazione, which began at 7 came, to a close at about 9-p. m, amidst much toasting and merry-making. The officials present, before dispersing, resolved to celebrate their second annual gathering on a grander scale.

A DISHONEST COOK.—At the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Harri Runchhor, a cook in the service of Mr. V. St. John Cabral, residing at Ripon Road, was charged with theft as a servant of nine copper utensils of the value of Rs. 7. Accused was employed by the complainant as a cook. On Sunday last the complainant asked accused to give him an account of the kitchen furniture in his charge as he wanted to dispense with his services. In the afternoon complainant found the kitchen doors closed and the accused missing. A report was made to the police, who arrested the accused at eleven o'clock at night. On enquiring it was ascertained that nine copper utensils were missing from the kitchen. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and admitted two previous convictions. His worship sentenced him to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment.

ST. AGNES' SCHOOL, BANDRA.—The prize distribution to the children attending this school passed off on Wednesday. It was in fact a "gala" day to them, specially to those who were the happy recipients of prizes. The school and the compound were tastefully decorated with flags and palm leaves, and presented a beautiful sight. Soon after 6 p.m. the well-wishers and the promoters of this school and the parents of the children and others began coming in. The school was taxed to its utmost capacity. Punctually at 6-30 p. m. the Rev. Fr. D'Monte, of Lanauli, the President, arrived and took his seat. There were present, the Rev. Frs. D'Monte and P. Dias, Messrs. D. D'Monte, M. G. Pereira, J. F. Pereira, Dr. M. F. Fernandez of the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Readymony Charitable Dispensary, and others. The Lilians Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Frank Cancicio opened the programme by playing a spirited march. After this Miss Athaide, a girl of 8, came forward and recited a poem, which was well caught by the audience and cheered. All the items in the programme were successfully gone through by the young children. After this the report of the school was read, which showed that good improvement in education was made by them, and the management deserve great credit for keeping this school to its present standard. Prizes were then distributed to successful children. Soon after this the Rev. President delivered a short discourse, in which he eulogised the children for their excellent rendering of their respective parts. It was, he said pleasing to reflect upon the doings of young children that evening. It is a fact, which cannot be disproved that sound education was imparted to them. He made special mention of the Mistress of the School (Miss. Gonsalves) who had really evinced disinterested zeal and trouble in training this happy band of children, and the fruits of her trouble and labour they had witnessed that evening. Mr. D. D'monte also addressed the audience reiterating the expressions by the worthy President. The children, all in rows, sang God save the Queen to the accompaniment of the Lilians Orchestra, and the gathering then dispersed.

FROM the 3rd to the 9th instant, 2 Europeans, 6 East Indians, 14 Native Christians, 57 Mahomedans and 324 Hindus died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 403 ; the death-rate being 46·3 and the mean for the ten previous years being 43·2. The deaths are thus classified :—Plague a cholera 4, small-pox nil, measles 4, fevers 25, dysentery 79, diarrhœa 18, and other causes 271.

WHAT is the equivalent of a lash in terms of penal servitude ? The question was settled by Mr. Justice Day at Swansea. He had before him five prisoners who had been severally convicted of the crime of robbery with violence. These he divided into two groups—the reclaimable and the irreclaimable. To the three reclaimable he awarded four months' imprisonment and forty lashes ; to the two irreclaimable, seven years' penal servitude. Working this out, we find that in Mr. Justice Day's judgment forty lashes is equivalent to eighty months' imprisonment; or, in other words, that one lash equals two months. A slight allowance must be made for the differences between hard labour and penal servitude, and also for the 25 per cent. reduction which every prisoner can secure on a long term of good conduct.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 13th December were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette* :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 12th, 4 feet 10 inches against 5 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Rabi sowings are almost completed. The standing crops are flourishing. The fodder supply is scarce in the Kotri and Kohistan talukas. Prices of food-grains are steady. The cattle are in good condition except in the Karachi taluka.

Shikarpur.—Kharif crop is being removed. Threshing continues in some places. Rabi crops are thriving. Wheat sowings continue. Prices are steady. The cattle are in good condition.

Hyderabad.—Harvesting of rice crops is almost completed. Threshing continues. Rabi crops are in fair condition except in two talukas. Rice crops are damaged by rats in three talukas. The cattle are in fair condition. The fodder supply is sufficient except in the Guni taluke. The rain fall during the week at Badin and Tando Bago was 2 and 3 cents respectively.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi sowings have advanced. The fodder supply is sufficient. The price of jowari has fallen by 1 seer 4 chataks, of bajri by 8 chataks and of rice by 4 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Rice crops are being harvested in two talukas and are damaged by rats in the Umarkot Taluka. Rabi sowings are almost completed. The rabi crops are in fair condition in two talukas. The fodder supply is sufficient in the Mirpur Khas and Khipra talukas; elsewhere it is scarce. The rainfall during the week in Mitti, Diplo and Chachro was 55 cents, 1 inch and 75 cents respectively. A shock of earthquake was felt in Chachro for 10 seconds on the 10th instant.

Ahmedabad.—(For the week ending 10th December 1898).—The rainfall during the week was maximum 49 cents at Ahmedabad, minimum 1 cent at Gogo : total for the season 30 inches 53 cents at Ahmedabad, and in the talukas maximum 45 inches 19 cents at Modasa, minimum 23 inches 47 cents at Viramgam. Sowing of wheat is completed. The standing crops are in good condition. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. The price of jowari is 21 seers 40 tolas, of bajri 19 seers of wheat, 12 seers and of rice, 2nd sort, 13 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—There was rain during the week average 50 cents; it was beneficial to gram and wheat crops. The standing crops and agricultural stock are in good condition. The fodder supply is plentiful. The price of maize in Jhalod has risen from 45 to 40 seers per rupee.

Kaira.—(For the week ending 12th December 1898) —The rainfall during the week was 15 cents at Kaira, and in the talukas maximum 41 cents at Thasra, minimum 8 cents at Matar : total for the season 34 inches 13 cents at Kaira; and in the talukas maximum 47 inches 40 cents at Borsad, minimum 28 inches 45 cents at Kapadvanj. Sowing of rabi crops, tobacco, and sugarcane is in progress. The standing crops are in good condition. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of bajri is 19 seers, of wheat 11 seers and of rice 10 seers per rupee.

Broach.—The rainfal during the week was 10 cents in Broach, and in the talukas maximum 35 cents at Vagra and minimum 5 cents at Jambusar. The standing crops are in good condition. Transplantation of tobacco is in progress in some places. The general prospects are good. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good.

Surat.—The rainfall during the week measured 3 cents at Surat, and in the talukas maximum 10 cents at Bardoli, minimum 3 cents at Chorasi. Reaping of jowari is in progress in the Chorasi, Olpad Bardoli and Jalalpur talukas. The standing crops are in good condition. The general prospects are good. The fodder supply is sufficient and condition of agricultural stock is good. Prices are stationary.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 4° warm on 7th, 3° warm on 8th and 10th, 2° warm on 9th and 11th, 1° warm on 12th and temperature normal on 13th. Vapour in air excessive from 7th to 11th, normal on 12th and defective on 13th. Abnormal wind from south-south-west on 7th, from north-west on 11th, from north-north-west on 12th, and from north on 13th wind normal from 8th to 10th.

Thana.—The rainfall during the week measured 23 cents at Shahapur : total for the season 107 inches 90 cents at Thana, and in the talukas maximum 102 inches 47 cents at Shahapur, minimum 47 inches 8 cents at Umbargaon. Threshing of rice and sowing of rabi crops are finished. The condition of the young rabi crops is promising. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. Prices are stationary.

Kolaba.—The rainfall during the week was maximum 1 inch 65 cents at Mahad, minimum 4 cents at Karjat. Threshing, mowing of grass and sowing of rabi crops are in progress. The price of rice at Alibag is 10 seers 04 tolas. There has been a slight fall in the price of rice at Karjat and Mahad. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy. The fodder supply is sufficient.

Ratnagiri.—There were slight showers of rain at Sangameshvar and Chiplun, the fall measuring 31 and 23 cents respectively. Sowing of summer crops is progressing. The cattle are healthy except in parts of Rajapur, Sangameshvar and Chiplun. The fodder supply is sufficient. The prices of food-grains have slightly fallen.

Khandesh.—The rainfall during the week measured 4 cents at Shirpur and 1 cent at Amalner. Picking of cotton and reaping of kharif crops are in progress. The standing rabi crops are withering in the Shahada Shindkheda and Shirpur talukas for want of moisture and in the other talukas they are in good condition. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. Prices of wheat and rice have fallen while those of bajri and jowari have risen.

Nasik.—The rainfall during the week was 42 cents. The recent rainfall is beneficial to the standing corps. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops are nearly completed. The standing corps are in good condition. Land is being prepared for the ensuing season. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There have been no marked fluctuations in prices.

Ahmednagar.—There was more or less rain in seven talukas during the week ; the full measure 14 cents at Ahmednagar, and in the talukas maxium 1 inch 54 cents at Akola, minimum 0 cents at Shrigonda, total for the season 14 inches 33 cents at Ahmednagar, and in the talukas maximum 21 inches 21 cents at Nevasa, minimum 12 inches 11 cents at Sangamner. More rain is still required in parts. The standing crops are in fair condition except those in poor soil. Threshing of bajri continues. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of the principal food-grain is 19 seers 22 tolas per rupee.

Poona.—The rainfall during the week was maximum 17 cents at Purandhar, minimum 2 cents at Khed: total for the season 22 inches 92 cents at Poona, and in the talukas maximum 59 inches 11 cents at Mulshi, minimum 15 inches 10 cents at Dhond. Threshing operations of the kharif crops are in progress. The standing rabi crops are in good condition. Want of rain is still felt in some parts of the district. The condition of cattle is good and fodder supply is sufficient. There was a slight rise in the price of jowari in the Purandhar and Maval talukas and in the Dhond petha. There was also a slight rise in the price of bajri in the Bhimthadi taluka. Prices were stationary elsewhere. The average prices of jowari, bajri and wheat were respectively 33 lbs., 33 lbs. and 21 lbs. per rupee.

Sholapur.—The rainfall during the week was 3 cents at Sholapur: total for the season 33 inches 92 cents at Sholapur, and in the talukas maximum 24 inches 56 cents at Pandharpur, minimum 17 inches 95 cents at Malsiras. Rabi crops are in good condition but rain is wanted for the crops in some places in the Sholapur and Sangola talukas. The crop is injured in places by clouds. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There is a slight fall in the price of jowari in Madha, Pandharpur and Sangola talukas ; elsewhere the price is stationary. The price of Sholapur jowari is 25 seers.

Satara.—There was rain during the week in Javli, Wai, Karad and Satara talukas, maximum 2 inches 30 cents at Javli, minimum 1 cent at Satara. More rain is wanted in the Khanapur taluka. The standing rabi crops are in good condition. The agricultural stock are healthy. The fodder supply is sufficient.

Bijapur.—Reaping of bajri is almost completed. Rabi crops are in good condition. The supply of green grass and dry fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. The average price of food-grains is 30 seers 15 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—There was no rain during the week. Slight rain is required in the Gokak and Athni talukas. Reaping of kharif crops is nearly completed. Harvesting of paddy has commenced. The condition of rabi crops, agricultural stock, artizans, labourers and cattle is good. The fodder, water and food supplies are sufficient. Prices are almost stationery. Grasshoppers have appeared in small numbers in the Belgaum and Parasgad talukas.

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IN AID OF THE FUNDS,
ON MONDAY, 19TH DECEMBER, 1898.

PROGRAMME.

PART I

I Vocal Quartett..." Since first I saw your face"...Ford
Miss MUIR MACKENZIE, Miss CANDY
Mr BINNING, Mr MARSHALL REID

II Pianoforte Solo....Gigue Etude .....| Scarlatti
| Heller
III Russian Song.....With Guitar Accompaniment
Miss J C B BRANSON

IV Violin Solo .....Elegie.....Ernst
Mr MUIR MACKENZIE

V Song....."If them were blind"..... Noel Johnson
Mr NICHOLSON

VI Recitation.....
Mr ACKWORTH

PART II

I Pianoforte Duet ...Rondo from Quartett in G..Spohr
Mrs and Miss CANDY

II Song....."If love were what the rose is" Cowen
Miss MUIR MACKENZIE

III Song.....
Mr MEDLEY

IV Violin Solo .....Sarabande Gegretto.....Sensilie
Mr MUIR MACKENZIE

V Recitation.....
Mr ACKWORTH

VI Vocal Quartett ..." Sweet and low.....Barnby
Miss MUIR MACKENZIE, Miss CANDY
Mr BINNING, Mr MARSHALL REID

To commence at 9-30 p.m.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 15.

THERE were Rs. 48,40,000 of Indian Council Bills allotted yesterday in London, of which Rs. 26,00,000 were to Calcutta, Rs. 18,0,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 4,40,000 to Madras, the rate obtained being 1s. 4d., 5 per cent. of the tenders whereat were accepted. Of Telegraphic Transfers Rs. 1,60,000 were allotted to Calcutta, at 1s. 4 1-32d., acceptance being given to 5 per cent. of the tenders at that rate. Extra allotments of Bills were made amounting to Rs. 40,000 on Bombay and Rs. 70,000 on Madras, at 1s. 4 1-16d. It was announced that Rs. 50,00,000 will be allotted next week. The Exchange Banks raised their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., to 1s. 3 13-16d.

Consols were unchanged yesterday at 110 3-8. Paris Exchange on London declined one centime, to 25·30 fcs.; but French Rentes remained at 103. Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cent., continued at £62 1-8; and Indian Sterling Loan advanced 1-2 per cent., to 116. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 3-8 per cent. and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 per cent., Bar Silver was unchanged in value at 27 7-16d. per oz., as it was also in New York at 59 3-4 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London remaining at 4·84 dollars.

For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed the quotation yesterday was 35 3-4s. per 416 lbs., December-January shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, in a flat market.

At closing yesterday the Liverpool Cotton Market was steady, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, inclusive of 100 bales Surats; and the Imports, 17,000 bales. Prices were without change. The Manchester Market closed firm.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands were still quoted at 5 13-16 cents per lb.; Futures advanced 4 points each, to 5·57 cents per lb., for March, and 5·67 cents for June. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 55,000 bales; and the arrivals this season now compare as follows with those in the two previous seasons, during the same period :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	55,000	71,000	40,000
Four days' do.	231,000	275,000	231,000
Since 1st Sept.....	4,938,000	4,727,000	4,287,000

Our local Cotton market has been firm in tone today, with a fair enquiry. Exporters bought 200 bales Bengal at Rs. 130 per candy, and 100 at Rs. 124 The Mills took 100 bales each of Broach, Parola, Julgaum, Damangaum, and Bengal, at Rs. 138. Rs. 126, Rs. 126, Rs. 134, and Rs. 125, respectively.

Since the reports wired from the districts on Monday came to hand the weather at Dhollera has cleared up, and in the other districts it has been bright and without sign of rain, same at Amraoti, where it looks like rain.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—There is no change to report in these markets; prices are stationary.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	8,923	bales.
Wheat	13,074	cwts.
Linseed	4,636	"
Rapeseed	1,084	"
Gingellyseed.....	32,093	"
Poppyseed.....	1,094	"
Castorseed.....	1,779	"
Rice	11,290	"

FREIGHTS.—There is a fair enquiry for December and January shipments. For December tonnage is very limited, and much of the business offered cannot in consequence be put through. Small lots for Marseilles, for January, have been done at 17s. 6d. per ton, and for Dunkirk at 17s. 9d.

MONEY.—At their meeting this afternoon the Directors of the Bank of Bombay raised the Bank's rate by 1 per cent., making it 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—Rates opened firm at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A fair amount of business was reported in Credits at the opening rate, after which 1s. 4 7-32d. was asked, but nothing transpired thereat. Telegraphic was obtainable (at 1s. 4 1-32d., and some business was done at the rate, the market closing firm as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 4 1-32d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic.....	1s. 4 1-32 to	
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Francs	1·71	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at 93 13-16 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 93 3-4 for Account, and rates advanced therefrom to 94 and 93 7-8, respectively.

SHARES.—Mofussil Press are Rs. 5 lower; and Manockjee Petit Mill, Rs. 7 1-2, and Oriental Mill are Rs. 5 higher. Tapti Valley Railway have advanced Rs. 3 3-4. Bombay Flour Mill have declined Rs. 20, and Port Canning Rs. 5.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur 2 18-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes.....	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	110
2½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-8
Bar Silver	27 7-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa, left here, this evening.

COLOMBO, DEC. 15.

Mail steamer Orient from Australia arrived.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro left Penang for Bombay, on the 14th instat.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Kagoshima Maru, left Colombo for Bombay, on the 15th Instant.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 16.

Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr Justice CANDY.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

989,988,97—Bhaishanker and K—Appajee Bapujee Kurgupikar vs Gangaram Bapsoba Relo and others—Dikshit and D

994,316,97—Captain and V—Jainabai and others vs Khoja Visram Allana—Hiralal M and M

985,51,98—Payne G and S—Engelien De Souza and another vs Nicholas De Ga and others—Nanu N and B and Dhaffary.

971,203,95—Captain—Atmaram Ichharam vs Rangildas Tribhowandas—Smetham B and Noble

982,639,96—Ardesur H and D—Maneckbhai widow vs Rustomji Nusserwanji Vatcha Ghandy—Jehangir and S

983,57,73—Ardesir H and D—Mahoobai Motivahoo—Thakurdas D C and H

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

127,'8—Hiralal vs Dinbai

Before the Honourable Mr Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

477,97—Ardeshir H and D—Aboo Bucker Haji Soomar vs Sooleman Haji Soomar—Payne G and S Part heard For further directions and costs on Special Commissioners Report.

185,92—Bhaishanker and K—Raji Babaji vs The Jadowji Raghowji Manfg Co, Ld—Little and Co

Postponed Long Causes.

87,98—Little and Co—Soonderdas Dharamsey and another vs Maneckji Edulji Contractor and others

41,98—Bhaishunker and K—Sadanand Nathooji vs Balcrishna Nathooji—Crawford B and Co

628 98—Little and Co—Emilsute Pn D vs Kalah Budda—Daphtary and F

144,93—Ardeshir H and D—Tribhowandas Varjiwandas and others vs Narandas Luximidas and others—Payne G and S

514,95—Dikshit and D—Jainabai vs Hafizabai and others—Payne G and S, and Little and Co

270,98—Sorabji and J—Cursetji Maneckji Bhagat and others vs Baikaiji widow—Jehangir and S

362,98—In person—Gennoo Gomaji vs Gennoo Ramji and others—M H Khan

377,98—Thakurdas D C and H—Gcolam Hoosein Soomar vs Haji Tyab Haji Joonas and others—Edgelow G and W

380,98—King and Co—Bibibai Moosa Abco and others—Payne G and S

331 98—Craigie L and O—Bai Maneckvahu vs Karonda Pragji—Mathubai and J

Before the Honourable Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

122,98—Wadia and G—Dadabhoy Rustomjee Cooper vs Pestonjee Bazonjee Choksi—Tyabjee D and Co

251,97—Matubai and J—Jugjeewan Kashidas vs Bhasker Shivram and another—Janardhan and A

136,97—Dikshit and D—Govindjee Thakersey Mooljee and others vs Nurbhe-hanker Soorajshanker and others—Thakurdas D and Co

620,97—M H Khan—Kallosing Laosing and others vs The Hon'ble Mahadev Govind Ranade and others—Dikshit and D

New Long Causes.

59,98—Payne G and S—Tejpal Gadoo and others vs The Holland Bombay Trading Co, Ld—Janardhan and A

420,98—Janardhan and A—Cawasji Edulji Bisney vs Sherinbai—Hiralal M and M

428,98—K J Mantri—Savitribai vs Rawbaji Dhondibe—Smetham B and N

30,98—Tryhji D and Co—Nathu Deoji and another vs Thacker Ragoo Manor and others—Ardesir H and D

444,98—Payne G and S—Hormasji Rahimbhoy and another vs Ebrahim Rahimbhoy and another—Wadia and G

449,98—Matubai and J—Haji Sultanally Shastry vs Nawab Mohomed Karmalkhan and another—Wadia and G

463,98—Smetham B and Noble—Anni Ada Mitchell vs James Frederick B Mitchell—In person

482,98—Hiralal M and M—Ahmed Meyan Alibhai Shewey vs Sharifabibi and others—K J Mantri

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GALBRAITH—December 10, at Quetta, the wife of Major General Sir William Galbraith, K C B, of a son

MACKENZIE—December 9, at Abbottabad, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel A W Mackenzie, I M S, of a son

MEYER—December 12, at 41, Chowringhee, Calcutta, the wife of E Meyer, of a daughter

SEARLE—December 9, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Captain C T A Searle, 56th Rifles, of a son

WEATHERDON—December 6, at Puralia, the wife of G Weatherdon, Asst Engr, P W D, of a son

MARRIAGES.

MERCER—HAILES—December 10, at Multan, Laurence Mercer, Imperial Forest Service, eldest son of the late Henry Mercer, Esq, of Gortay, Perthshire, to Eveline Alice, eldest daughter of Colonel W Hailes, Indian Staff Corps

WEBSTER—COLLINS—November 25, at St Michaels and All Angels, Colombo, by the Venible Archdeacon Boyd, Charles George Webster, Captain, Indian Medical Service, to Edith Mary, only daughter of H Collins, Esq., M D, of "Seadown," Worthing, England.

DEATHS.

McGREGOR—December 10, at 17, Old Court House Street, Helen, infant daughter of James McGregor, aged one month.

SLANE—December 11, at Lahore, the son of William Slane, P W D, age 2 months and 24 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

*** THE Editorial and Managerial departments of the "Bombay Gazette" have been removed from their temporary offices in Church-gate Street to 18 Esplanade Road, next the National Bank, and opposite the Currency Office.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1898.

THERE are some curious problems to be worked out of the statistics of Public Health in Bombay for 1897 just as there were for 1896. If it were not for the almost utter unreliability of the registration of deaths, very valuable information should be derived from the statistics of a large city like Bombay. At the present time it is only possible to get an approximate estimate on any statistical factor concerning the mortality, and this estimate can only be made more trustworthy by comparing it with the incidences of former years. Take for example the deaths from phthisis or consumption; we find that they rose last year to 5927 from 4809 in 1896. Now every one knows that phthisis is not an epidemic disease, and that it carries off a regular number of victims year after year. An increase therefore of 1118 points to faulty registration. Curiously enough we find on further examination that out of this 1118, no less than 629 occur among the Musalman population, making their death rate from phthisis alone reach the enormous figure of 15·71 per thousand. As the Musalmans number only 155,101, and the population of the whole of Bombay is over 820,000, it is obvious that a large per centage of deaths have been recorded as due to phthisis which have been in reality caused by other diseases. We recently gave an article showing the excessive mortality from consumption among the females of the Musalman population. The statements there made were based on the mortality returns for 1896. Unfortunately the report for last year shows an even worse state of things, as far as the ravages of phthisis amongst this community is concerned. It does not however tell us this year the respective mortality of the males and females amongst the different communities. Upon the general question of imperfect registration the opinion of Dr. Weir is undoubtedly correct; no improvement in this direction can be possible until the causes of death come to be certified by persons who are qualified to do so. There are large numbers of the sick who never see a doctor at all, and others who only call in the untrained or self-taught hakims and vaids; the deaths of a comparatively small number only are certified by a properly educated and qualified medical man. Considering that there are over 200 qualified medical practitioners in Bombay, there should be no difficulty in securing the necessary certificates. The plain truth is, that not being required by law they are not obtained, and that a very large proportion of the native public trust to their friends for advice rather than seek the assistance of the regular doctor.

For correct registration of deaths it is obvious that there must be first of all a registration of medical practitioners, who shall be recognized as qualified to give certificates of death; and secondly, some alteration of the present law, which shall require that the death of every person shall be certified by some one who is properly registered. This practically means that if the cause of death of the person cannot be certified either by medical attendance during life, or by examination of the body after death, an enquiry shall be instituted. Such is the basis of registration of deaths in most civilized countries, and until it is carried out in India, there can be little hope for any increased value in the statistics. After all, the tendency of such laws, while they may appear stringent, are in reality beneficent, chiefly because they lead to better attention to the sick. Moreover they do not offer so ready a cloak for crime; and the statistics based on them enable the sanitary authorities to discover some of the causes of excessive mortality. The death rate for the whole city of Bombay in 1897 was 58·28 per thousand. The Musalman death rate, was 72·77 per thousand; the Hindu death rate, was 55·05; the Parsee death rate, was 32·61 per thousand; and the European death rate, 18·77 per thousand. We find that the number of deaths was 47,896, or 9,445 more than in 1896. Plague accounted for 11,003 deaths; but as we shall see, this number is probably much under-estimated, and many deaths from plague were entered as due to other diseases. The number of deaths amongst the Hindus increased by 8,704, but only 7,172 deaths are put down to plague. There is here therefore an excess of 532 deaths which were most probably due to plague. The number of deaths amongst the Mohammedans increased by 3,066, but only 846 are recorded for plague. This is obviously absurd, and we should probably not be far wrong in placing the Musalman mortality from plague at over 2,000 instead of at 846. If we take away the recorded deaths from plague out of our calculations, we shall find that the European and Parsee death rates have actually decreased, but that the Hindu death rate has risen 3·40 points making it 39·17 per thousand, while the Mussalman death rate has jumped up enormously by 14·31, points making the rate 67·32 per thousand. The section of the town of the greatest density of population is Khara Talao. The estimated number of persons is 27,035, and the area being only 40·33 acres, gives a rate of 670·39 persons to an acre. Chukla comes next in density with 623·47 persons to the acre. Kumbharwada takes third place with 616·67 persons to the acre. The section of the city having the highest death rate is 2nd Nagpada. Here the death rate was no less than 105·0, per thousand. Kamatipura, comes next with a rate of 97·86 per thousand, Mahim third with a rate of 87·86 per thousand. The greatest density of population does not therefore necessarily produce the highest death-rate; for Khara Talao where the population is thickest, had a death rate of 64·69 per thousand, which is only slightly over the average for the whole of Bombay. Chukla also which is very densely populated had a rate of only 52·24 per thousand. It is curious to note that the highest death-rate from plague occurred in the suburbs, and not in the most crowded portions of the city as might have been expected. Mahim suffered most severely in proportion to its population, the death rate from plague giving a rate of 35·99 per thousand. Sion suffered next in severity having a death-rate from plague of 23·46 per thousand. The only city section which suffered to any thing like this proportionate extent was Kamatipura, which gave a death rate from plague of 21·19 per thousand. The most crowded section of Khara Talao and Chukla had death rates from plague of only 4·36 and 2·51 respectively. Again we find that the section which had the highest general mortality, *viz* 2nd Nagpada, and which is the most insanitary, did not seem to suffer severely from plague, but the suburban districts which suffered so largely from plague also figure with the highest death rates from all causes. There is a remarkable association of phthisis and diseases of the respiratory organs with density of population. The section of 2nd Nagpada takes the worst position for consumptives closely followed by Khara Talao, Kamatipura, Umarkhadi and Chukla in the order named.

Perhaps the most astounding fact shown up in this year's Report is the excessively high death rate among the Mohamedan population. The rate is given as 72·77 per thousand which is 20 per cent higher than the rate for Hindus, more than double the rate for Parsees, and four times the rate for Europeans. Assuming that their excess of deaths over those of the previous year was due to plague, we still have an enormous death rate to account for. On examination of the returns we find that the Musalman community had an excessive mortality from phthisis, from diseases of the respiratory organs, and from fevers. We also find, that notwithstanding the large excess of males amongst the Musalman class (94975 males 60126 females) there were more deaths among females from consumption (phthisis) than among males. This excessive occurrence of phthisis amongst the female population is noted also amongst other classes, but is only so remarkably conspicuous among Mohamedans. As the general female population does not suffer in the same way, one of two things is manifest. Either Mohamedan females suffer frightfully from phthisis and diseases of the respiratory organs, or the returns are incorrect. It seems evident that both these statements can be proved. The number of deaths from phthisis amongst the Mohamedans is recorded as 629 in excess of the previous year. This accounts for 3 points in the rate given for phthisis in the community. But we have already shown that a sudden jump up in the death-rate for a disease like phthisis shows faulty registration, and in the previous article above referred to we showed how excessive the prevalence of consumption was. As only a small proportion of Musalman sick are attended by medical men, this perhaps explains some of the irregularities of notification; but it must be admitted that the differences from previous years and from the proportionate returns from other communities show that the excess of phthisis during the plague year can only be explained by the use of this heading as a concealment for cases of plague. We have especially referred to this concerning the Mohamedan class, because it is so marked; but it applies to the Hindu and other small classes in a minor degree. For the general population the death rate for phthisis has risen from a rate of 5·85 per thousand to 7·21 per thousand. Diseases of the respiratory system have risen from a rate of 6·49 per thousand to 9·56 per thousand. Other and unknown diseases have produced an increase from 7·37 per thousand to 10·06 per thousand. In all these cases the excess is probably due to plague. Contrary to what might have been expected, fevers have declined, the returns showing a rate of 8·46 per thousand for 1897 as compared with the 10·68 per thousand for the previous year. It is difficult to understand why the Musalman death-rate from fevers should be 10·38 per thousand, while that of the Hindu population is 8·54 per thousand, and that of the Parsee comunity only 2·73 per thousand. It is still more difficult to believe that the returns can be correct which show the mortality from phthisis to be at the rate of 15·71 among the Mohamedans, 5·58 among the Hindus and only 1·47 among the Parsees. The birth rate in 1897 has been lower than the death rate. It shows great differences amongst the different communities. Amongst the Parsees it is estimated at 48 per thousand of the female population. Among the Musalman comunity it is 32 per thousand of the female population, and amongst the Hindu community 24 per thousand. It must be added, however, that the last estimate does not include the low caste Hindus, who had the high birth rate of over 50 per thousand of their female population. The usual returns base these estimates on the whole mixed populations; but when the number of males and females differ so much as they are found to do in Bombay, the only safe estimate is to found then on the numbers of the respective female populations.

AN increase, albeit a trifling one, is noticeable in this week's mortality tables. From 679 deaths we have gone up to 688 which is equivalent to an annual death-rate of 42·27. This is however shown to be only a fraction above normal, a fact which would seem to indicate that all things considered, this particular season of the present year is, but for plague, more than usually healthy. Fatal plague cases increased by fifty per cent. on the week, the number being 94 as compared with 61. Remittent fever was practically the same as last week. Under other heads, fatal disease has not only decreased in the week, but in the corresponding period of last year as well as in the quinquennial mean. Plague is most prevalent just now in the Fort, no less than eighteen cases having occurred in the Northern Section. Mandvi, the birthplace of plague had but three, whilst Khumbarwada and Byculla had each eight. It is satisfactory to know that energetic measures, with the approval of the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer, have been taken in the Fort by Mr. H. S. Strong, district officer, and that the ward authorities are fully prepared for any emergency. Mr. Du Boulay's returns from Saturday to Saturday show that 121 persons were attacked, 37 of them being in the Fort. Of the total number, only 51 were removed to hospital and 83 died. Houses disinfected make a total of 7,607 of which 187 were disinfected and 24 ordered to be vacated. Considering the increase of plague it might be expected that large numbers of people would seek inoculation; but during the week reported upon, only 520 applied, making the total of persons inoculated 25,878. Mofussil returns show unceasing operations both preventive and curative. In Bijapur attacks and deaths nearly doubled. In the Hungund Taluka, Gadur, a little village, on the Ilkal side, was newly infected and reported four cases during the week. It had been previously vacated and it is believed that some persons re-entered their houses without permission. Two other villages in the same taluka were newly infected, probably from the infected village of Kodihal, and were evacuated.

IN the Bijapur Taluka two new villages were infected during the week. The source of the infection has not been accurately traced, nor was information of the outbreak received in proper time. The villagers in both cases removed to the fields, the wisest course which could have been adopted. The experience of Broach has been that prompt and thorough evacuation of villages is not only the best, but also the easiest measure to get rid of the disease. Whenever the people have left their houses and gone into the open air their health has improved. In the Ahmednagar district, as Chichondi Patlachi, a village which was supposed to be free, a beggar died of undoubted plague. The Collector had suspected the existence of plague, and his inquiries elicited the fact that four cases and thirteen deaths had occurred. In one house five out of seven inmates died in rapid succession. At Alandi, in the Poona district, infection is declared to have been traced to the storage of bags from an infected hut in the jungle. The population of the village is something over two thousand, and the number of deaths to the end of November was 167. From other villages in the same district which have been promptly evacuated, plague has disappeared, and only now and then does a solitary case occur after re-occupation. To Dharwar we look by force of habit, to note the progress of Dr. Haffkine's success. Out of a population of 17,076 persons, 8,844, over half, have been twice inoculated. The consequence of the prophylactic is, that of the twice inoculated since the commencement of plague only seven have died; of the once inoculated, 42, and of the uninoculated, 916. The figures speak for themselves. In mufussil 41,116 persons have been inoculated, all but five thousand of them twice, there remaining in the town only 1524 who have not availed themselves of the opportunity of being protected. In Cutch a slight recrudescence occurred owing to the sudden return to their homes of persons who had been encamped. However all their clothing has been boiled and this is believed to have had a good effect, or the death-rate roll might have been greater. Kolhapur shows a decreased area of infection, the number of villages in which plague existed being now 44 as compared with 47. Though the figures in Bombay city have increased, it is reassuring to find that those in the mofussil have declined.

ON the 6th January, Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Inspector-General of Police, will become Commissioner of Police in Bombay, in succession to Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Mr. Downs will be appointed Inspector-General of Police.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 5 per cent.

THE new Deputy Sheriff of Calcutta is Mr. Geddes, of Messrs. Morgan and Co.

MR. W. PETRIE, of Ralli Brothers, is appointed Colonel of the Sindh Volunteers.

MR. T. D. FRY, I.C.S., is appointed Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

THE services of Mr. W. P. Symonds, I. C. S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

MR. H. BATTY, M.A., (Cantab), barrister-at-law, I.C.S., on return to duty is appointed Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

MR. SORABJI PADAMJI PESTONJI, on return to duty, is appointed Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara.

NINE hundred and ninety-one rats were either killed or found dead by the Health Department, on the 14th instant.

THE Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Moriarty, barrister-at-law, I.C.S., on relief by Mr. Batty, will be Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

MR. H. M. PAGE is appointed to act Professor of Chemistry and Geology in the College of Science during the absence of Mr. S. Cooke, M.A.

MR. B.C.H. CALCRAFT-KENNEDY, I.C.S., is appointed Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge in the Sholapur-Bijapur District and Sessions Division.

MR. M. R. JARDINE, B.A., (Oxon), barrister-at-law, is appointed Perry Professor of Jurisprudence, Government Law School, Bombay, vice Mr. Justice L. P. Russel.

ORDERS have been issued formally appointing Mr R. M. Dane to succeed Mr. A. B. Patterson as Commissioner of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department.

SURGEON-GENERAL HARVEY, Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, has arrived at Calcutta on completion of a tour through the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

DURING the Chief Commissioner's tour in Assam, while visiting Dibrugarh and Margherrita, Mr. Duncan, Deputy Commissioner, fell into a disused ballast pit and sustained a compound fracture of the leg.

WE hear that the 32nd Pioneers are under orders to proceed to Lundi Kotal, and will probably be relieved at Mian Mir by the 23rd Pioneers. The regiment will be greatly missed in Lahore.

IT is officially announced in yesterday's *Government Gazette*, that Mr. G. A. Barnett, C.I.E., is appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year in succession to Mr. Adamji Peerbhai.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL F. C. BARKER, M.D., F. R. C.S., L.M.S., Presidency Surgeon, Second District, and Marine Surgeon, is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate for one year.

THE entries for the annual Golf Championship Tournament at Calcutta, which begins on the 17th instant, are the best on record, and the competition for the Championship of India promises to be very keen.

NEWS from Chakdara states that the Nawab's forces captured over 100 guns in the recent fighting from the Fakir. The report of the latter's flight to Kohistan needs confirmation, but the native Political Officer is being sent up to enquire. During the late fighting the brunt of the work was borne by the Khan of Robat and the Nawab of Dir's son, the Nawab himself remaining in his fort.

THE Municipal Corporation, at its meeting yesterday, passed a resolution putting on record its high sense of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Snow, as Municipal Commissioner, during the last three years and a half.

THE result of the ballot at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday for the Deputy Chairman of the Chamber for the ensuing year, was that Mr. W. Greaves, of the firm of Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co., was elected.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CURZON WYLLIE, who has been officiating as Resident in Nepal, has returned to his substantive appointment of Resident in the Western States of Rajputana, Lieutenant-Colonel Yate proceeding on short leave.

THE question of the appointment of a successor to the late Mr. Stephen Jacob, as Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department will, we understand, not be settled until after the Viceroy's return to Calcutta.

MRS. A. W. SHARP, M.D., is appointed to act as First Physician, Pestanji Hormusji Kama Hospital for Wom en and Children, Miss A. Meherbai Ardesher Vakil, M.B.C.M., (Glasgow) is appointed to act as second Physician, vice Mrs. Sharp.

CAPTAIN MAYNE, 2nd Central India Horse, replaces Captain Douglas as Camp Commandant at the Delhi Cavalry Camp, and Captain Saunders, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, replaces Major Dawson, as Brigade-Major of the 2nd Brigade at the Camp.

AT a special meeting of the Ahmednugger Liberal Club, the following resolution was passed :—That the Club asks the Indian National Social Conference, to request the Government to pass a measure prohibiting the disfigurement of young widows under the age of twenty one.

CAPTAIN H. G. CARNEGY, acting Third Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, is granted three months' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it. Captain J. W. B. Merewether is appointed to act for him, while Lieutenant T. A. F. R. Oldfield, will act for Captain Merewether.

MR. E. H. E. LEGGATT, I.C.S., on relief by Mr. L. C. Crump, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, during the absence of Mr. J. C. Gloster, I.C.S., now on privilege leave. Mr. Leggatt, on relief by Mr. Gloster, will be Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Karrachi.

OFFICIAL intimation has been received of the following appointments to the personal staff of Lord Curzon when he assumes the Viceroyalty :—Lieutenant Colonel R. Sandbach, R. E., as Military Secretary, and Captains R. J. Marker, 2nd Coldstream Guards, Baker Carr, Rifle Brigade, and Lieutenant F. L. Adam, Scots Guards, as Aides-de-Camp.

WHEN orders were issued for the movement of troops to the Front a few day ago, it was stated that the Somersets, now at Rawalpindi, would go to Sialkot and Amritsar. This order has been cancelled. This fine regiment stands fast at Rawalpindi if no expedition takes place, and, if a forward movement is decided on, it goes to the Front in the Second Brigade.

WE understand His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir very promptly came forward with the offer of a strong contingent of Imperial service troops of all arms during the recent crisis in Swat. His Highness also tendered his personal services to the Government for active service in Swat. But as at the time the offer was made the situation had improved, and there was a probability that there would be no expedition, the Government declined the proffered assistance of the Kashmir State, while recognising the loyalty and public spirit of its ruler. We hear that a similar offer came from His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpore.

THE 11th Hussars halted at Mian Mir on Saturday and Sunday, and were to strike tents again on Monday morning. Before proceeding to their new station—Meerut—they go to Delhi to take part in the camp of exercise there next month. The regiment, which is marching in Field Service Order, came in about 500 strong, and will be augmented from Mian Mir by a reserve squadron of about 70. They have not a sick man on the road, and the horses are in excellent condition. The sight of this fine regiment, and the music of their band were much appreciated, as they rode along the Lahore Mall on Saturday last. The officers had a scratch game of polo with the 17th Bengal Cavalry on Saturday afternoon.

MR. JAMES GLASS, C. I. E., who goes to Northern China in charge of the survey expedition sent by the Pekin Syndicate, was to leave England, on the 8th December, and passes through India on his way to Shanghai. He will most likely spend a week or two in Calcutta. Two or three Royal Engineers on leave are attached to the expedition; and it is not unlikely that the Indian Government may be asked to lend the service of a few native surveyors. The province of Shansi, which will be the main field of operations, is known to be rich in coal and iron; but there may be some doubt as to the prospects of railway enterprise, which is the chief point the expedition will have to settle. There is or ought to be enough smokeless coal in Shansi to keep the British fleet going.

INFORMATION is now forthcoming from the interior as to the manner of the final collapse of the Fakir's movement. It appears that representative "jirgahs" of the Swat clans sent up by Major Deane found the Fakir concealed in Paitai, and thereupon called on the Jainki Khel maliks to expel him. All these except one Haibullah Khan of Paitai agreed. The "jirgahs" then told the Jinki Khels that if the Fakir was not expelled all the Swat clans would combine and force him to leave, as they would not allow him to embroil them with the Government. The Jinki Khels then gave in and representatives of the clan were deputed to see the Fakir escorted beyond the Swat border. A large "jirgah" of some hundreds of men from all the border clans is now on the way to Chakdara to meet Major Deane.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending December 13 was 688, giving a death-rate of 42·27 per annum per thousand as against 47·90 the corresponding period of last year, and 42·14 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 189 died from fevers of which 94 were bubonic; 1, small-pox; 2, measles; 103, phthisis; 44, diseases of the nervous system; 139, affection of the respiratory organs; 25, diarrhœa; 15, dysentery; 20, still-born; 23, old age and debility; and 12, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 27; Brahmin, 20; Lingaet, 5; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 359; Hindu outcaste, 63; Musalman, 149; Parsee, 37; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 16; Eurasian, 1; European, 1; and Negro-African,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

A PROTEST AGAINST RIVALRY.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

Discussing the affairs of the Liberal party several papers interpret Sir W. Harcourt's resignation of the leadership as a protest against the efforts of a section of the party to create rivalry between him and Lord Rosebery, while some journals construe his letter as conveying the idea that he would accept the uncontested leadership of the party.

THE RESIGNATION IRREVOCABLE.

DEC. 15.

The "Times" learns that Sir W. Harcourt's resignation of the Liberal leadership is irrevocable, and believes that the trouble is largely due to his dislike of the policy of Imperialism which many influential Liberals favour.

Sir Edward Grey in a speech at North Shields warmly eulogized Sir W. Harcourt's services, and thought that the question of the leadership of the Liberal party was much better left alone while the party was in opposition.

IMPERIAL RECEPTION OF FOREIGN LADIES BY THE CHINESE COURT

A Peking despatch states that the Emperor and the Dowager Empress gave a reception to the wives of the Foreign Ministers, and were especially gracious to Lady Macdonald, wife of the British Minister, who acted as spokeswoman of the party.

THE NEW CHINESE REGIMENT.

BRITISH OFFICERS SET OUT.

DEC. 14.

The British officers for the Wei-hai-Wei regiment have started for China.

The regiment will be enlisted in the Shantung province and will be styled the 1st Chinese Regiment.

THE FOOTBALL SEASON.

In the inter-university Rugby Football match, Cambridge beat Oxford by eleven points to *nil*.

THE PACIFICATION OF CRETE.

FLAGS AND SALARIES.

The question of the salary of Prince George of Greece as High Commissioner of Crete and that of M. Droz, the Swiss statesman, who accompanies Prince George, delay their departure for Crete, and there is also the question of the new flag for the Island, Lord Salisbury desiring that it should comprise the Turkish crescent.

PROSPERITY OF NORTH BORNEO.

At the half-yearly meeting of the British North Borneo Company held in London to-day, the Chairman said the gross surplus for the half year amounted to eighty-five thousand dollars.

He added that things were prosperous all round and the prospects of the development of the country were excellent.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, DEC. 15.

The P. and O. Company's ss. Clyde, with the homeward Mails of the 10 instant, arrived here, at 6 a.m.

SUEZ, DEC. 15.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Himalaya, with the outward Mails of the 9 instant, left here, at 7 a.m to-day.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The Bombay Mails of the 3rd instant, arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, DEC. 15.

Mr. Elston, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to the charge of the Ranaghat Ganges Katihar Railway Survey, with the rank of Superintendent of Works; Mr. Howard, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, on return from leave, is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay. The services of Colonel Corbett, R.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary North-West Provinces and Oude, Irrigation Branch, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from the afternoon of the 14th December, on attaining the age of 55; Mr. Gordon, Executive Engineer, Under Secretary, North-West Provinces and Oude, Irrigation Branch, is placed in charge of the current duties of the office of Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, North-West Provinces and Oude, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch. Mr. Preston Superintending Engineer, Punjab, is appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, North-West Provinces and Oude, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch, with the permanent rank of Chief Engineer, 3rd class.

ARRIVAL OF THE FLAGSHIP ECLIPSE.

REAR ADMIRAL DOUGLAS ON BOARD.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 15

The Flagship Eclipse with Rear Admiral Douglas on board arrived in the Port on Wednesday and moored at the Esplanade moorings, opposite the Band stand at the Eden Gardens at 5 p.m. Capt Horsford A. D. C. to the Lieutenant Governor, Bengal, went by the steam Launch Clytie on board the flagship to welcome His Excellency. Arrangements for landing had been postponed owing to the lateness of the hour. His Excellency went to Belvedere yesterday under the usual honours.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF THE SIMLA CORPORATION TO THE DEPARTING VICEROY.

The following is the text of the farewell address to be presented to the departing Viceroy by the Calcutta Commissioners. "We the Municipal Commissioners of the town of Calcutta in meeting assembled, venture to approach Your Excellency to take leave of you on the eve of your departure from India. When your eminent predecessor, Marquis Lansdowne, relinquished the reins of his most exalted office, we were able to congratulate him, that it had been his good fortune not to have his attention distracted by foreign complications. On the eve of your Excellency's departure from these shores, we regret that we are not able to offer similar congratulations. Your Excellency has had to deal with circumstances of the utmost gravity beyond the North Western Frontier, while the Empire itself has been visited by famine, earthquake and pestilence. At the same time you have had to contend with many and grave anxieties and difficulties connected with the state of the finances of the Empire and the financial outlook for the future. There can be no difference of opinion as to the earnest attention which you have brought to bear on their consideration, and throughout these anxieties you have had our cordial sympathy. We wish your Excellency and Lady Elgin a pleasant voyage, and venture to hope, that while enjoying your rest at Home, you will retain a friendly feeling for the people of the Empire over whom you have ruled."

THE TRANSFRONTIER DISTURBANCE.

THE MOVEABLE COLUMN RETURNS TO KHAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CHAKDARA, DEC. 15.

Information was received last night that the Fakir has been escorted across the borders to Kohistan.

Important Jirgahs from the Upper Swat country arrive to-day.

The rising is practically quelled and the column probably returns to Khar in a few days.

THE FAKIR WELL OUT OF HARM'S WAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 15.

Tribesmen have turned the Fakir out of Partai, and Miandani, and he has gone back to Ghorband right away from and beyond the Swat Valley. He is, therefore, well out of harm's way.

THE CAMP AT HAIBATGRAM.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HAIBATGRAM, NEAR THANA, DEC. 10.

SINCE last writing to you the moveable column has re-crossed the river Swat and encamped at this village, Haibatgram, about two miles beyond Thana, the chief village of Lower Swat. This camp is exceedingly dusty, but is otherwise a great improvement on the camp at Chakdara, as it is about 400 feet above the river, is not surrounded by paddy fields, which are responsible for the great amount of fever at Chakdara and Camp Khars, and on that account is much dryer. On the hills near at hand there are Bhuddhist remains, thousands of years old, and some of the staff have taken advantage of the present inactivity to excavate the ground in the hopes of finding something of value or interest. A few lucky sportsmen have been able to bring guns with them and these put in a much better time, as there is a certain amount of small game in the surrounding hills, and reports are brought in that not very far away deer are to be found. Of course there is fishing in the river and very good fishing, but it is some way off.

You will have seen, no doubt, by the telegrams that the crisis here may be fairly said to be passed and alas! the hopes of an expedition almost nil. It is rather hard luck on the column as we have to undergo all the discomforts and many of the privations of a campaign, without any of its rewards. We certainly have 80lb. tents, but we could scarcely do without them as it even freezes every night *inside* the tents, and a great many officers are without the luxury of a bed and have to sleep on mother earth; however how cheerfully we would put up with these discomforts if only there was some hope left of a show soon. The presence of the column in the valley and its speedy move to Chakdara and then here, has without doubt been the cause of the collapse of the rising, and as we have saved Government the cost of an expensive expedition, I hope they are proportionately grateful.

One can only guess what the future movements of the column will be. As if it is decided that we are indispensable here, it is hoped that at least the troops will be hutted as the climate is extremely trying, and to keep them under service conditions from year's end to year's end is impossible. The camp at Khars too, has been used for nearly a year, and beyond a well in the camp there are absolutely no pucca sanitary arrangements, and if it were not for the purifying influence of the sun, I have no doubt disease in an epidemic form would have broken out long ago.

The various people concerned are very busy getting our present camp to look its best for the inspection of Sir Power Palmer, Commanding the Punjab Army Corps, but I am afraid it is a difficult thing to do as we have only just settled down, and ploughed fields take a good deal to make them look anything but what they are, though in course of time they can be made to look something like a military camp.

NAWAB SIR KURSHID JAH, K. C. I. E,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONENTS.)

SECUNDERABAD, DEC. 15.

The Nizam will be represented in Calcutta at the reception of the new Viceroy, and departure of Lord Elgin by Nawab Sir Kurshid Jah, K. C. I. E. who leaves Hyderabad on Saturday, with his son, and over one hundred followers.

AFRIDI TRIBAL ALLOWANCES.

APPORTIONMENT COMPLETED.

THE apportionment of the tribal allowances to the Afridis has now been practically completed, and it seems to have given general satisfaction, though Amin Khan, the principal malik of the Kuki Khel was murdered by some one jealous of the position he had risen to owing to his loyal support of Government during the crises of last year. The Kamba Khel section are to receive Rs. 200 per month more than under the old arrangement, and this revision of the allowances will be much appreciated by them as they always considered their share was too low. A similar view obtained in official circles at Peshawar, and hence the change made. Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham, who has been for some time past on special duty connected with the Afridi settlement, will take over charge of the Peshawar Commissionership from Sir Richard Udny on January 1st, and he will thus be able to watch the effect of the new arrangements. There is still no news as to the re-organisation of the Khyber Rifles, and indeed until Government have arrived at a decision as to the future of Landi Kotal the matter must be in abeyance. The point is whether troops are to be kept permanently in the Khyber or whether the Pass is to be guarded as it was for 17 years by the Rifles. When this issue has been dealt with it will be possible to draw up the scheme of reorganisation. The new "Khyber Militia" will in any case, have more than one British officer assigned to it as a Commandant alone would not suffice to keep the corps efficient, and a Second-in-Command and an Adjutant would probably meet the case. If the proposal to have two battalions, each 600 or 700 strong, is eventually adopted than six officers in all would be required. The argument so far advanced for keeping regular troops in the Khyber rests on the assumption that a strong fortified position is to be retained at Landi Kotal and a garrison to be provided for it, presumably with Ali Masjid as the link with Jamrud; but opinions are divided as to the necessity of doing more at the Kotal than strengthening the present fortified *sarai* and possibly building a small detached fort in the immediate neighbourhood. These could be held by the Khyber Militia, while at Peshawar a flying column with good transport could be kept ready to move into the Pass at short notice. The whole question will, probably, now lie over until the arrival of Lord Curzon when the military and political position on the Peshawar Frontier will be scrutinised closely, and the various proposals regarding the holding of the Khyber critically considered. Meanwhile the brigade under General Egerton will have to stand fast, though there will be no occasion to maintain more than the normal garrison at Jamrud.—*Pioneer.*

PASSENGERS PER S. S. GISELA.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived yesterday afternoon per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela, Captain F. Mosca:—

FROM TRIESTE.

Asquith, Mr and Mrs	Geary, Mrs Grattan
Bartos, Mrs G T	Muhl, Mrs L
Cimadori, Mr G	Morgan, Mrs
Flor, Mr, Mrs C, two children and servant	Sorgos, Miss
Fern-l, Mr	Spalding, Mr
Franke, Dr G	Scott, Revd H R
	Wall, Mrs and two Misses

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATRIX.

THE Austrian Lloyd's ss Imperatrix, Commander G. Nicolich, from Trieste, left Aden on the evening of the 14th instant, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, on Monday night. She brings the following passengers —

Batty, Mr Herbert	Nichanki, Mrs S P and two children
Bason, Mr, Mrs Milward and nurse	Rosenthal, Mr and Mrs
Bonaldi, Revd A	Stevens, Mr and Mrs F W
Clarke, Revd C S	Stoeckl, Mr Richard
Frank, Mr C	Tata, Mr
Fagor, Mr Max	Tovini, Revd F
Gregor, Mr C Gow	Windsor, Mr
Lambrinudi, Mr E N	Two Nuns
Mazarachi, Mr G M	Two Missionaries
Mocchesi, Revd A	

BOMBAY CYCLISTS' UNION RACES.

FIRST DAY.

THE first day's races under the auspices of the Cyclists' Union were opened on the Marine Lines *maidan* last afternoon. A fairly large gathering of the friends and members of the Union graced the ropes enclosure, while the other three sides of the quadrangle were also well packed by the general public. All five events on the cards for the day were got away fairly punctually, and on the whole the racing throughout the evening afforded very much better sport than was anticipated from the meagre entries. Of the two mofussil cyclists, Doherty and Mody, who have so sportingly come down from Poona to take part in the function, the former who entered for four out of the five events, was able to annex premier honors in only one, the two mile handicap, and that was undoubtedly due to the assistance he got from Longlands, who after dropping out of the race about half way, nipped in about the sixth lap and acted as pace maker to Doherty, who was at the time actually beaten by Ross. The occurrence scarcely needs comment, further than that a similar action, at any meeting at home would end in the expulsion of the defaulter and it is to be hoped that a recurrence of such a contretemps in future will be vigorously opposed by the executive. None of the turnings can be considered record ones, even for the Bombay course, but this was almost entirely due to the strong head wind the riders had to face round the best half of the course. In the quarter mille amateur Championship, Warner annexed the silver cup and gold medal from Longlands. The race was an excellent one and there was really little to choose between the winner and Longlands till they were well round the lap and actually on the straight for home when Warner just beat the sprinter, on the post. The Novices mile fell to the popular secretary of the Bombay Cycling Club who never left his chances in doubt from start to finish. The event of the evening was however the five mile championship for which both Val. Bromley and Warner were well backed. Bromley rode an excellent race throughout and though hard pressed by Warner, who has usually won at the distance in the weekly Gymkhana, just had enough in hand to spurt in the straight and win. In the two mile open for soldiers and sailors, Warner's success was hailed with volleys of claps and he deserved it all, considering the work he had put in during the evening. The sports to-day commence at 4-30 p.m., sharp. Below are details of the evenings racing :—

QUARTER MILE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE UNION—Silver Cup.

1ST HEAT.

J. R. Allan 1
C. M. Ross 2

Time—38 2-5 secs.

2ND HEAT.

W. L. Longlands 1
A. C. Warner 2

Time—38 1-5 secs.

FINAL.

A. C. Warner 1
N. L. Longland 2
J. R. Allan 3

Time—38 2-5 secs.

Three entered in each heat and four in the finals Longland's time in the second heat marked him at winner but he lost round the bend and Warner, who is a stronger rider won by about a wheel.

ONE MILE SCRATCH, NOVICES,—For members of the union only.

G. Radcliffe 1
K. R. Botliwalla 2
J. B. Mody 3

Time—3mts. 4secs.

Only four out of the eight entrants on the card faced the starter, and Radcliffe taking the lead from the start won easily by streets. Stephens falling out after the third lap left Botliwalla and Mody the Poona man to discuss second place and the former coming on strong in the straight gained second place by about ten yards.

TWO MILES HANDICAP.—Open to all amateurs.

H. Doherty scratch 1
C. M. Ross 60 yards 2
J. Tata, 100 yards 3

Time—6mts, 2secs.

Five out of the eight whose names figured on the lists entered the arena. Bromley and Allen evidently reserving themselves for the five miles championship for which they had also entered. By the fourth round Ross and Doherty passed the others, the former leading with a lot in hand. In the sixth lap Longlands who had previously fallen out nipped in and paced Doherty three parts round and again in the last round aided the Poona man in the same manner, with the result that Doherty who was even then well behind came away with an unexpected rush and won off Ross.

FIVE MILE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE UNION.—Challenge Cup presented by Messrs, Marcks and Co.

V. Bromley 1
A. C. Warner 2
S. H. Doherty 3

Time—16 mts. 15 4-5 secs.

Seven competed for the Championship for which favoritism was fairly well divided between Bromley and Warner. All got away to a good start, Satin getting a small lead in the first lap. In the fourth Allen went ahead with Doherty, Bromley and Warner following and this order was kept till the sixth round when Satin once more forged ahead, Tata being completely in the back ground. A strong head win which caught the riders up the whole length of the off side of the course soon told on the weaker riders and Warner took up the lead at the fifteenth lap. Two more laps and Bromley who was riding excellently took premier place and the whole time lay down to ride in real earnest. The issue was in some doubt till the five entered the straight when it was seen Bromley was leading and passed the judges eye by about ten yards.

TWO MILES SCRATCH —Open to Sailors and Soldiers only

A. C. Warner 1
S H Doherty 2
Jupp 3

Time—6 mts. 26 1-5th sec.

Jupp Jumped away with the lead but was passed in the second lap by both Warner and Doherty and the race continued in this order till the end of the first mile when Doherty took a slight lead off Warner and kept it till the last round when in coming up the straight Warner spurting grand by annexed first place by about five yards.

MAULED BY A LIONESS.

MR. W. A. HARRISON, Senior Assistant Engineer on the Uganda Railway, died on the 12th October last at Fort Smith, from the result of being mauled by a lioness. It appears that he was out shooting on October 8th in the Kedong Valley and wounded a lioness, which sprang upon him and badly mauled both his arms. He was conveyed to Fort Smith and attended by Dr. Waters, who, on the 11th instant, amputated his right arm. Gangrene, however, set in, and he died on the following day. Mr. Harrison had for some months been in charge of the second survey party, locating the permanent line down the Kedong escarpment, a particular, arduous and difficult taskly and one which he had carried out most successfully.

MILITARY NEWS.

ON return from leave Lieutenant W. A. Stokes, R. E, is posted to the Punjab Command Military Works.

Captain G, M. Duff, R, E., is granted leave out of India for one year.

Major A. T. Stuart, R. E., succeeds Major H.E. Tyler, R. E., as Inspector of Sub-Marine Defences in India.

It is notified that the Royal Warrant for pay and promotion issued this year is to be quoted in official correspondence in supersession of the 1897 edition.

Several instances having occured last year of Commanding Officers taking upon themselves to recall officers from leave in England when their regiments were ordered on field Service, the attention of all concerned is invited to the rules for the recall of officers laid down in part B, of the Mobilisation Measures in the field Service Equipment Tables. The recall of officers on leave in England is, when considered necessary, carried out from Army Headquarters on the application of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces concerned; and it is to be distinctly understood that in the event of an officer rejoining his regiment under any other authority or circumstances he will have no claim to a refund of his travelling expenses.

GENERAL SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART, on his way to Meerut, halted at Amritsar for a few hours during which he went to see the Golden Temple.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

CENTRAL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC, 14.

FOUR more matches in connection with the above meeting were fired off this morning. The weather was as good as could be desired; remarkable scores were made by Sergeant Clarke of the Poona Volunteers. to date no possible score has been made by the Up competitors. The following are the scores :—

MATCH 23.—The Championship. Distance 600 yards. Position any Military.

	Pts
Sergt Cor. 2n. Royal Scots	34
Lce-Corpl Gideo. B and C I R Vols	31
Co-Sergt Conyer, Durham Lt In	31
Co-Sergt Robson, Dur. Rifles	31
Sergt Gordon, Royal Ir. Lt In	31
Pte Weatherstone, Durham. Rifles	31
Corpl Stevenson, Royal Irish	31
Pte Barry, Royal Irish Rifles	30
Sergt Booden, 20th Hussars	

Five 30's counted out. 132 entries.

MATCH 27—The Championship. Distance 800 yards. Position any Military.

	Pts
Sergt Clarke, Poona Volunteers	34
Lce Corpl Gillespie, G I P R Vols	33
Pte Lawrence, Durham Lt In	33
Lce Sergt Moorhouse, 20th Hus	32
Pte Clarke, Durham Lt Infy	32
Pte Barker, Royal Scots	32
Sergt Thompson, 1st B B and C I Ry Vols	31
Sergt Taylor, 20th Hussars	31
Pte Curtis, 20th Hussars	31

132 entries

MATCH 28.—The Championship. Distance 900 yards. Position any Military.

	Pts
Sergt Clarke, Poona Volunteers	33
Sergt Roberts, Durham Lt In	33
Lce Sergt Moorhouse, 20th Hussars	32
Sergt Hoston, Royal Irish Rifles	31
Sergt Fraser, Buffs	31
Sergt Hewitt, Poona Volunteers	31
Sergt Hudson, Bo S and M	30
Sergt Gordon, Royal Irish Rifles	29
Sergt Ramsay, 1st B B and C I R Volunteers	29

132 competitors.

MATCH 54.—The Championship presented by H. H. the Chief of Jamkhandi. Distance 800, 900 yards. Position any Military.

	Pts
Pte Jangnak Arjnak, 19th Bo In	31
Hav Prith Singh, 2nd Bo Grens	31
Hav Arjoon Powar, Bo S and M	30
Pte Aps Gonda, 5th Bo In	30
Sowar Jog singh, Deoli Ir Force	30
Sowar Ram Singh, Deoli Ir Force	30

Two 27's counted out 273 entries.

MATCH 50.—H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' Prize. Open to Native Army Competitors. The following are some of the names submitted to Mesrat for the above prize who made the best scores in the Championship. Matches 51, 53 and 54 and they are eligible to compete in the above match :—

	200 yds	500 yds	600 yds	Tl
Pte Jacob Sasoon, 9th Bo In	30	28	29	87
Pte Sheda Sing, 2nd B Grens	30	32	25	87
Sub Sr Amin, 14th Bo In	28	31	27	86
Pte Gagnak Arjnak, 19th Bo In	28	26	31	85
Hav Jacky D'Souza, 9th Bo In	30	25	24	84
Hav chaik Imam, 9th B Inf	25	30	28	83

DEC. 15.

The Governor's prize competition was completed yesterday. Sergeant Charles of the Poona Volunteers, who distinguished himself for making the highest score in the long ranges, won the Governor's prize of Rs, 100, and also the Barme Rifle Association Medal. Just beating Sergeant Gordon of the Royal Iris Rifles, who made the same points, but he unfortunately did not do well in the long ranges. Now these two competitors are well for the British Championship of winning the gold medal. Color-Sergeant Robson and Sergeant Roberts both of the Durhamsare, in close competion. Their scores stood now 144 and 143

	200 yds	500 yds	600 yds	800 yds	900 yds	Tl
Sergt Clarke, Poona Volunteers	28	34	27	34	33	146
Sergt Gordon, Royal Irish Rifles	30	31	28	30	29	148
Cr Sergt Robson, Durham Lt In	32	31	31	25	24	144
Sergt Roberts, Durham Lt In	31	24	29	26	33	143
Sergt Horton, Royal Irish Rifles	32	24	28	24	31	142
Sergt Booden, 20th Hussars	30	27	30	24	31	142
Lce Sergt Moorhouse, 20th Hussars	30	32	30	32	32	141
Sergt Fozer, The Buffs	29	28	28	25	31	140
Cr Mr Sergt Lowther, Royal Ir Rifles	32	25	29	30	24	140
Pte Lawrence, Durham Lt In	25	27	26	33	28	139
Sergt Tolor, 2th Hussars	29	34	28	31	27	139
Sergt Cor. 20th Hussars	28	33	34	27	27	139
Capt and Adjt Wilson, B B and C I Vols	30	26	28	28	25	137
Sergt Major Scott, Royal Irish Rifles * Medal	28	32	28	28	23	137

MATCH 23.—The Governor's Prize.—The aggregate of scores made in matches 24 to 28 inclusive. Entrance fees those who have entered for the Championship free. Others, warrant officers and serjeants Rs. 7-8; others Rs. 5. There are thirteen prizes aggregating value Rs. 200 1st prize Rs. 100 and the Burma Rifle association.

General Low and Major-General Hogg visited the camp early this morning, when several other officers were present, amongst whom were Colonel O'Sullivan, Colonel Stakes, Major Stonton, Colonel Candy, Colonel Proudfoot, Captain Mcwhinnie and Captain Purvis, General Low went over the place accompanied by Major Grant. The General ordered a parade of the native officers present at the meeting and questioned each one as to what regiment he belonged to. He went to see the firing of the natives; firing from 800 yards. He afterwards inspected the revolver range. Several interesting matches were shot off. The Commander in Chief's cup was won by the 1st, B, B, & C, I Railway Volunteers, by 475 points. They made 164 in 200, 170 in 600, and 141 in 800. The Royal Irish Rifles came second, with 473 points. In the same competition for natives, the 8th Bombay Infantry won by 456 points. They made 165 in 200, 147 in 600 and 144 in 800 The Errinpura Irregular force came second with 426 points.

MATCH 55.—Championship.—900 yards. Prize presented by the Jam Saheb of Nawangar. Color Havildar Samsudin 19th Bombay Infantry scored 30 points; Havildar Shaik Imam, 8th Bombay Infantry, 29 points, Lce Naik Guzan Sing, 29 points,

MATCH 44.—Non-Commissioned Officers' Purse,—Distance, 200, and 500 yards—9th Bombay Infantry, 120 in 200 and 117 in 500 total 237; Maywar Bhil Corps 112. 114, 226. 23; Bombay Rifles 106. 114, 220; twelve teams competed.

MATCH 49.—Governor's Prize.—Aggregate in matches 51 to 55, Havildar Imam, 9th Bombay Infantry 141. Color-Havildar Sayed Samsudin, 19th Bombay Infantry 139, Lce. Naik Essar Perab, 14th Bombay Infantary 138 points.

MATCH 16—Non commissioned officers' Purse—Distances 200 and 800 yards. H. M. S. Magdala,—first team 118, 117, total 235; Royal Scots—118, 109, total; 227. 1st B.B. and C.I. Railway Volunteers—first team 119, 103, total 225; second team,—112, 111, total 223; Royal Irish Rifles—119, 100, total 219; Durham Light Infantry—110, 98, total 212; 20th Hussars—105, 101, total 206; Magdala, second team—107, 80, total 187.

TWO OF THE 4TH HUSSARS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY TALE.

ACCORDING to the suggestion in a question asked in the Legislative Council to-day by the Hon'ble Mr. N. Subba Rao, two of the 4th Hussars distinguished themselves some time ago in a village. The tale regarding which the honourable member sought information runs as follows :—

In May last Messrs. Hogg and Francis, of the 4th Hussars, went for shikari purposes to the Chintalapudi division in the Godavari district, and set fire to a reserved forest at Mankinavarigudem, about 12 miles of Chintalapudi. This, however, was but one of their freaks, for they afterwards went to Chintalapudi and there, at about 8 p.m. Mr. Francis, accompanied by some armed servants, entered the compound of the Deputy Tahsildar of Chintalapudi during that officer's absence, and without any sufficient cause, beat his cook and peon who were in attendance on the Deputy Tahsildar's children, who were in bed—all because the village officers apparently failed to meet instantly the demand of Messrs. Hogg and Francis to be supplied with some men and cots, which the Deputy Tahsildar had ordered the village officers to supply as soon as he received intimation of the same. Two hours later, at about 10 p.m., Mr. Hogg in his turn, broke open the door and entered into the house of the Deputy Tahsildar and insulted the Deputy Tahsildar himself by using foul language and by doing other acts, and when the police came, Mr. Hogg's attendants, about ten in number, who were also armed, drew their swords, presented their guns and threatened to fire, and Mr. Hogg created a general disturbance, in spite of the presence of the local officers, including the hospital assistant, the sub-registrar, the forest ranger, and the inspector of police and others. The whole village was in a commotion, and the simple village police were of course helpless against the uproar.

The Deputy Tahsildar brought the above circumstances to the notice of the District Collector and Magistrate, Godavari, and asked for permission to prosecute Messrs. Hogg and Francis at the expense of the State, but the District Collector and Magistrate was apparently not disposed to do more than "record" the Deputy Tahsildar's report.

So goes the extraordinary story on which information was asked this morning. The Government's reply was to the effect that the Government had no information, but would inquire. Certainly, let the Government inquire, for it is a most serious matter for a yes or no.

It is quite within the bounds of possibility that the whole thing is a hoax, but the story is so circumstantial that it looks more likely that it would be at best an exaggeration of something that really did occur. There is, of course, no room for comments on the case till we know how much of the story—if any—is true, and how much of it—if any—is exaggerated or false. We wait with interest the result of the Government's inquires.—*Madras Times.*

MISS ALICE MEAKIN'S MARRIAGE.

APPLICATION TO THE HIGH COURT.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, in the matter of the estate of Henry George Meakin, and Alice Constance Meakin, Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Dunlop, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., applied to Mr. Justice B. Tyabji, on behalf of Alice Constance Meakin, a minor, through her guardian and mother Alice Meakin, for the execution of a settlement of the property of the petitioner, such settlement to be approved by the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice in England, and the petitioner then to be at liberty to marry William Hill Climo. The learned counsel asked that the court should direct the Administrator General of Bombay to pay, on the execution of such settlement, the equivalent of £500 to the petitioner, or to her guardian, for her outfit and the expenses incidental to the marriage, and to hand over to the trustees all sums held by him in the estate of the late Mr. H. G. Meakin and Doris May Meakin, after payment of costs and incidental expenses connected with the settlement.

Mr. Macpherson said Miss Alice Constance Meakin's father, Mr. Henry George Meakin, died leaving behind him a widow and children, and also leaving a will and property valued at about forty lakhs of rupees. Since his death, one of the children had died, and a proportion of that child's estate now belonging to the petitioner whose share in the estate amounted to between four and five lakhs of rupees. After her father's death, she was sent to live with a family in England, and as a sequence she fell in love with the son of this house. She had not yet come of age; and as a ward of court, now applied for the order of the court to marry, and for her share of the estate. She had no intention of again returning to India, as Mr. Climo, who was a son of Surgeon Climo, was about to join a British Line Regiment. The husband did not bring any funds, but the marriage was agreed to by the parties, the two families being old friends, the learned counsel adding that the £500 was required for the wedding trousseaux. Mr. Macpherson next read the petition made by the guardian Alice Meakin of Simla, which stated, that under an order made by his lordship on the 25th July 1890, she, as the widow of the deceased Mr. Meakin, and mother of the petitioner, was appointed the guardian of the latter and the other children. Mr. Meakin, on his death at Carlsbad in June 1895, left an unrevoked document, purporting to be his will, whereby he appointed his widow the guardian and executrix of the children and their estate. The court on the 6th November 1895, declined to grant probate of the document, the deceased being deemed to have died intestate, and letters of Administration were granted with the consent of the parties, to the Administrator-General of Bombay in December 1895. The petitioner, on her father's death, became entitled to one sixth of two-thirds of his estate, and her share in the Indian estate of the deceased was now represented by Government promissory notes for Rs 4,30,400. In the hands of the Administrator-General against which there was a cash debit of Rs. 1,760-8-0 due to the latter. The petitioner also became entitled, on the death of Doris May Meakin, to one-sixth of her estate, which was represented by Rs. 60,000 in Government paper, and Rs. 4,965-10-4 in cash, at present in the hands of the Administrator-General. The deceased also left certain property in England, in respect of which Letters of Administration had been granted to Alice Meakin; and the petitioner's share in that property amounted to Rs. 25,483 at present in the Alliance Bank of Simla. The petitioner has been for some years past residing with Surgeon-Colonel William Hill Climo, at Holland Park, London, under whose care she had been placed by her guardian for the purpose of completing her education, and would be nineteen years of age (to-day) on the 15th December 1898. Lieut. William Hill Climo, of the Indian Staff Corps, attached to the 33rd Bengal Infantry, was at present residing with his father, and had proposed marriage to the petitioner, which proposal she had, with the approval of her guardian and mother, accepted, subject to the approval of the court. Lieut. Climo was 23 years of age, and at petitioner's wish, was about to exchange into a British Infantry regiment. The petitioner was desirous that the equivalent of £500 should be paid to her on the execution of the settlement, by the Administrator-General for the wedding outfit and for expenses connected with the marriage, and the setting up of a home, and that the amounts due to her from the estates of the deceased, should be paid to trustees appointed under the settlement deed.

Mr. Macpherson, after reading the petition, said Mr. Rivett-Carnac, the Administrator-General, was present in court, and offered no opposition.

Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee accordingly made an order in accordance with the terms of the prayer of the petition.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

THE WIMBLEDON CUP.

THE second final round for the Wimbledon Cup was played yesterday morning, Mr. Osborne Marshall winning easily with a score of 82 (43×39). We are glad to see that he is coming back to good form; his 39 was a very good round, and saved the cup from being won by a poor return, which appeared inevitable yesterday, as most of the scratch players were very off colour. Mr. Kiddle carried off the handicap with a nett score of 80, Major Turner Jones being second with 83. Mr. Kiddle's win is of course due to his return of 41 gross on Wednesday which fortunately for the scratch players he was not able to repeat yesterday. On the whole, the scoring was very bad. The following are the scores for the two days :—

WIMBLEDON CUP AND HANDICAP.

J C Kiddle	41	49 = 90—10,	80
O Marshall	43	39 „ 82 Scr	82
Major Turner Jones	49	52 „ 101—18,	83
A Williamson	49	49 „ 98—12,	86
T J Ward	46	48 „ 94— 8,	86
R A Don	43	50 „ 93— 6	87
C S Paul	51	46 „ 97—10,	87
R S Thompson	49	52 „ 101—14,	87
E F Nicholson	47	45 „ 92— 4,	89
Dr MacDonald	49	43 „ 92— 2	90
W L Pechey	43	48 „ 91— Scr,	91
C H S Boggs	48	44 „ 92— 1,	91
R I Marshall	45	47 „ 92 Scr,	92
G Holland	51	53 „ 104—12,	92
J Rogers	48	46 „ 94—Scr,	94
H Bromley	51	51 „ 107—12,	95
D Miller	53	52 „ 105—10,	95

Others made no return.

Next Thursday's competition is for mixed pairs, and a large field is expected to turn out.

MARCHAND AND KITCHENER.

"THIS IS THE TRUTH" (!)

A *Vie Illustree* letter from Cairo contains the following narrative of the experiences of Major Marchand noted down from his lips by a correspondent of that journal. The story of the engagement which we had with the Dervishes before the arrival of the English has been somewhat distorted. It has been said that after the battle of Omdurman a boat filled with fugitive Dervishes advanced upon Fashoda, and was received with rifle notes. That would have been odious. This is the truth. The Sultan of the Shillocks, though he received the mission cordially enough, had but a very slender idea of the value of any hundred Senegalese. Accordingly, his people thought it their duty to inform the Khalifa of our arrival at Fashoda. On receipt of the news the Khalifa sent down 1,300 of his best soldiers to drive out the white men. We let them attack us. Our forces amounted to ninety-eight men. Firing commenced at seven in the morning. By nine 700 Dervish corpses were strewn over the banks of the river or were being carried down by the stream. Two barges laden with troops were sunk. A steamboat leaking all over only managed to escape thanks to the current. The ninety-eight Senegalese performed prodigies of valour. The day after the Sultan came to see me, and said, 'You are a hero, and your men are lions. They are a hundred men worth a million. Give me your protection and bestow on me the insignia of a French officer.' It was under these circumstances that the Treaty was signed eight days before the battle of Omdurman."

It is announced that Mr. R. E. Prothero will resign the editorship of the "Quarterly Review" in order to take up the appointment of agent to the Duke of Bedford, vacated by Mr. Walter Laurence, who is going out to India as Private Secretary to the new Viceroy. Mr. Prothero's editorship has been very successful; indeed, we doubt if the "Quarterly" has ever been more interesting than during the last few years.

THE "Saturday Review," which has experienced so many vicissitudes of late years, has once more changed hands. Mr. Frank Harris has sold his interest in the paper to the Earl of Hardwicke, and the new editor will be a young Tory barrister, Mr. Harold Hodge. "Church matters," says the "St. Jame's Gazette" in announcing the change, "will be vigorously treated, on the lines of the party which may be described as that of 'Lux Mundi.' A constructive policy will be impressed upon the Moderates, so far as London questions are concerned and in Parliamentary politics, which will be given more prominence than of late, the line will

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

Our correspondent writes :—The election of vice-president for the Municipality of Ahmedabad at last took place on Tuesday, when 27 members were present in the Ripon Hall, the balloting took place at 5-30 p.m., with the result that Mr. Keshavlal Motilal Vakil got 14 votes, while Mr. L. M. Wadia, 13 in his favour. Hence Mr. Keshavlal was declared vice-president for a period of three years by Mr. Mambhai Premabhai Shett, the president. Mr. Keshavlal is one of the oldest and most successful lawyers of Ahmedabad having passed the pleaders' examination in 1878. He has been sitting in the Municipality both as an elected and a nominated member since these last fifteen years. These last three elections he has been nominated a member of the Municipality by the Government. He is also a member of the managing committee of the Guzerati Vernacular Society and the Secretary of the District Law Library, the latter post he is holding for several years with credit.

The annual prize exhibition of the Ahmedabad High School took place on Monday last at 4-30 p. m., when Mr. T. D. Fry, the District Judge presided. There were present among others : The Rev. Dr. Taylor, Mr. Emanuel, Khan Bahadur and Mrs. Jehangir Pestonji Vakil, Rao Bahadhur and Mrs. Lalshanker Umiashanker, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Wadia, Dr. and Mrs. Behramji Hormasji Nanavaty, Dr. and Messrs. Jamsetji Dinshaw Khambata, Mr. and Miss Nowrosji Pestonji Vakil, Mr. and Miss H. B. Gandvia, Mr. and Mrs. Cowasji Dosabhai Davur, Mr. Chimanlal Nagindas, Mr. Manibhai Premabhai Rao Bahadhur Chunilal Dalpatram &c. The report of the last year being read by Mr. Edalji Dorabji Talati, the Head-master, which showed that the school was in a flourishing condition, recitations in English, Guzerati, Persian and Sanskrit were gone through by the boys. For the best recitation done on the spot the prize was adjudged to Marzban Ratanji Kottavala by Mr. Fry. The peice recited was one of the most comic songs known as "Jujah," a panacea for all evils in the world. The reciter repeated the piece with effect. The District Judge was shown all over the school building when he happened to examine the school gardening, drawings by the male and female students and the chemical experiments performed by the boys. Some Gymnastic feats were also performed by the boys on this occasion. After distributing the prizes to the successful students, Mr. Fry made a very eloquent speech, taking a short review of the whole annual reports read by the Head Master. He complemented the Head Master and his assistants for excellent progress made during the year under report. Taking each subject in turn, viz., recitation, drawing, gardening, he said, he was very much pleased to see that the students had been very successful in all those branches. And in most cases the work done by them was not at all inferior to the boys of English schools at home. After God save the Queen being sung by the students, Mr. Fry was garlanded by Miss Motamai Edulji Talati, when the Judge was loudly cheered by those assembled. The gathering dispersed at 6-30 p.m.

PORT TRUST EMPLOYES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the letter published in your paper of 14th, I gather that the Port Trust clerks of the Dock Department have good reasons to be discontented at their lot and it is evident that they have not and do not receive equitable treatment from their superiors.

The introduction of graded salaries in the Department which A. B. C. suggests will no doubt go a great way to lessen their present unhappiness and discontent due to hard work and low pay. The Trustees will shortly take in hand the framing of their Budget Estimates for the ensuing year, and the time is opportune for the head of the Department to make his recommendations for the consideration of the Trustees who would surely be but only too pleased to place the Dock Department on the same footing as the other Departments of the Port Trust service.—Yours, &c., D. E. F.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With a view to afford recreation and convenience to their employes, Government, public bodies and firms have agreed in treating Saturdays as half-holidays; and the concession has been beneficial. As, however, in certain quarters the concession is not allowed, may I remark that if the heads of the Departments concerned make arrangements to grant the boon, they will do a real service to a deserving class of people. In most cases, Sundays cannot be availed of, and hence Saturday half-holidays are welcomed with all pleasure, and are really very useful,—Yours, &c.,

A CLERK.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	4	1	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	0	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada....	0	3	31
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mala	0	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Parlee, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	3	3	22
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	1	8
G Mahim Gorwi and Worli	1	1	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown.....	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	9	22
Total.....	10	19	111
Total plague deaths to date ...	32,314	28,336	
Same date last year	23	19	99

BAZAAR AT ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

A sale of works was held yesterday evening in the south west wing of St. George's Hospital for the benefit of the All Saints Community for the purpose of assisting them in the work they are now carrying on in Bombay. The community have a school in Bombay, a nursery at Khandalla, and are also devoted to Native Christian work at Somercarry, where a new church has just been built. The bazaar at St. Georges hospital was prettily got-up. Captain Chandler, R. I. M., very generously sent some men of the Service to decorate the hall and verandah with flags and banners, while the Sisters and nurses of the hospital attended to the floral decorations and the arrangement of the stalls. The stock-in-trade exposed for sale consisted chiefly of fancy articles pretty children's frocks and pinafores, cushions, hand-painted pictures, toys, and bric-a-brac sent out mostly by members of the community and kind friends in England. There were six stalls at the sale yesterday, all laden with tempting articles, the ladies who had charge of them being Her Excellency Lady Sandhurst, Mrs. McArthur, Mrs. Candy, Mrs. Chandler, Mrs. Hatch, and Mrs. Dimmock. The refreshment stall in the verandah, which was presided over by Mrs. Hojel, was very prettily decorated and did a brisk business. The attendance of ladies from Malabar Hill was large, and if the same continues this evening and to-morrow, when the bazaar will open at the same hour as yesterday, 4 p.m., there ought to be little left of the stock, the value of which is estimated at close upon Rs. 3,000. Her Excellency Lady Sandhurst arrived at the bazaar shortly after 4 o'clock and remained in charge of her stall till 6-30 p. m.

It appears that the late M. Puvis de Chavannes made no provision in his will for the disposal of the numerous drawings and studies which form part of his estate. Of these there are about a thousand, and the exhibition at the Champ de Mars last year served to show their great interest and importance. The painter's family have now made arrangements by which they will be preserved from such a distribution as would probably result were they to be brought under the auctioneer's hammer. The Municipality of Paris will receive for its principal Museum all the studies made for the decoration of the Hotel de Ville. The museums of Amiens, Lyons, Marseilles, and Poitiers will be given those relating to the paintings executed in each of those towns. The studies made by Puvis de Chavannes in connection with his work in the Pantheon and the Sorbonne will go to the Luxembourg, while the Academy of Magon, the painter's birthplace, will receive the rest. The only condition attached to the gifts is that the drawings shall be exhibited at once and be preserved with due care.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS ? — Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere. at 1s, 1 1-2d. per bottle.

CHARGE AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the charges of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, causing grievous hurt to a Ghati named Pandoo Ittoo, suppressing evidence and abetment of these offences prepared by Superintendent Holdway against Jamadar Roshan Mahomed Hajee Abdul Barri and Inspector William Charles Joliffe.

Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, assisted by Superintendent Holdway, conducted the prosecution, Roshan was defended by Mr. Hugh Sealy, and Inspector Joliffe, by Messrs. Velinker and Kapadia, pleaders, Dhondoo Malajee examined by Mr. Nicholson said, he was a Police Sepoy No. 381 A. He remembered Friday the 11th November. On the morning of that date he was on duty at the outside of Bazaar Gate chowkey ; while there he heard that at a quarter to 10 a.m. a ghati and toddy drawer came to the chowkey, (the latter identified Subha Marola the prow-wallah). The ghati wore a red turban and a white dhotie. At that time there were present at the Chowkey Dadamiah, havildar, Rama, tookriwalla, and himself. The prow-wallah made a complaint about being cheated of a silver ornament. The havildar said to him "the Saheb is not here, you wait." In the meantime Roshan Jamedar came. The prow-wallah and ghati were then seated in the verandah of the Chowkey.

The havildar explained the case to Roshan Jemadar, and said the prow-wallah was cheated of his silver waist chain and a rupee in exchange for a gilt brass bangle which was alleged to be made of gold. After the havildar made the complaint the Jemadar took the ghati into the room followed by witness, the havildar and Rama tookirwalla. Witness stood at the door of the room. The havildar and Rama went inside. From where he was, he could see what took place in the room. The first accused sat on a box and the ghati sat in front of him. The Jamadar said "Where is the silver waist chain"? The ghati denied all knowledge of it. The first accused then slapped the ghati twice or thrice. After this Inspector Joliffe came up near the door of the room. The Jemadar Roshan spoke to Inspector Joliffe in English which he did not understand. Inspector Joliffe could see the ghati from where he stood. Inspector Joliffe told the Jemadar in Hindustani to make inquiries (tum tapas karoo). Inspector Joliffe then went upstairs, Roshan Jemadar again sat on the box and questioned the ghati about the silver waist chain. Upon this he kicked the ghati with his booted foot. Witness saw the kick given from where he stood at the door and described it to Court. The ghati fell down and the havildar Dadamiah told Roshan Jemadar not to beat the man. Witness was told after this to leave the room and he left and went to his beat. Soon after the Jemadar called out to witness to come to him and see the ghati. Witness went and stood before the chowkey door. He was told to speak to the man who was then lying on his right side with his face towards the floor. The Ghati was groaning. The Jamadar gave him a pice and told witness to fetch ice and water. Before going for the ice witness did not try to persuade the ghati to speak. The Jemadar remarked the ghati had become hot and exited and wanted ice to cool him. The witness went to an Irani's shop adjoining the chowkey and fetched the ice. When he returned he saw the ghati lying on the floor face downwards and his legs stretched out. He was dead. Witness said to the Jamadar, "This water is of no use now, the man is dead." The Jemadar, accused No. 1, then went upstairs and after an absence of three minutes returned hurriedly with Inspector Joliffe and both went inside the room and saw the ghati who was lying there, The Jamadar felt the body and then both Inspector Joliffe and he had a conversation. Inspector Joliffe called to witness to get a reckla (driver called and identified by witness) and he did so. Then the two accused told witness, and Babajee and Rama to lift the body and to place it in the reckla. They brought the body from the room into the Varandah where they deposited it. From here they again lifted the body assisted by Jamadar Roshan who had hold of the legs near the reckla. Accused No. 1 gave up lifting the body and the reckla driver took his place. Both accused then gave directions for the body to be taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and to tell the doctor that deceased was lying ill for five or six days on the Frere Road. The reckla went and Rama went with it. The two accused then said to Babajee "get two or three witnesses from Frere Road." Babajee asked "what witnesses ; This was asked in witness' presence. Roshan Jemadar and Inspector Joliffe said to Babajee to bring three witness who should be tutored to say that a man was seen lying ill on the Frere Road for five or six days. Babajee went away, Inspector Joliffe gave the order first and the Jemadar explained it. After Babajee had gone, Inspector Joliffe went upstairs dressed and came downstairs. Havildar Dadamiah and the two accused then got into a victoria and drove away, while witness remained at the station. After about five or ten minutes, Babajee returned with two men (identified). That day witness came to the Esplanade Police Court chowkey at about 2-30, p.m. under orders from Inspector Joliffe who told witness to write a report in the book to the effect that a sick man was lying on the Frere Road, and on his removal to hospital by a police sepoy died on the way. The chowkey Karkoon Dhurmaji made entries in the chowkey book and witness told him to make the entry. Witness knew the names of the three witnesses from a paper given him by havildar Dadamiah, and supplied them to Dhurmaji for entry in the chowkey book. The words "jurymaster" &c were entered after the order for the disposal of the body had been given. The whole of the entry in that book was made on information supplied by witness. Accused No. 2 gave witness orders to make the two entries in the book. The first entry was made about 1 p. m, and the second at 5 o'clock. Since the 11th ultimo, witness was warned by accused Nos. 1 and 2 that same evening not to speak a single word of the occurrence to any body.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sealy, witness was taken to Mr. Vincent and Mr. Gell and both questioned him about this matter. He did not deny to them that he did not know anything, he made a statement and the Commissioner took it down. He told that officer the whole truth omitting nothing ; what he told Mr. Vincent he told in Court.

Mr. Velinker did not cross-examine.

Re-examined by Mr. Nicholson witness said he made his statement to Mr. Vincent on the night of the 19th November, Inspector Gannon, and Hurry Jemadar came to call him at his house and by the time he arrived at the Commissioner's Office the clock struck 4 a. m. On the way to the Commissioner's office he had no conversation with Mr. Gannon and did not know why he was required. He only answered questions put to him at the Commissioners Office. He saw other sepoys at the office, but did not converse with any one of them, nor did he have any conversation with any one on the subject of his examination. The Commissioner explained to witness what was written down.

The case stands adjourned till 2-30 o'clock this afternoon.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

THE RESULT OF THE L.M. & S. EXAMINATION

The result of the Bombay University Examination of L. M. & S. was declared yesterday afternoon. Out of 57 who had presented themselves for the examination 19 were declared to have been successful. The following is the list of successful candidates :—

FIRST CLASS.

Apte, Yashwant Govind De Quadros, J Ignacious

SECOND CLASS.

Babrawalla, Poputial Kamalay	Mehta, N M
De Mello, John Francis	Mody, Kalidas Nagindas
Fernandez, Michel St N	Monje, Balcrishna Shivram
Hiliteth, Hariod Crosby	Paranjpe, Sakharam Ganesh
Joshi, Framroj Sorabji	Purandar, Atmaram Gopal
Kabraji, Shiavax Kaikhoshroe	Pardhye, Krishna Moreshwer
Kharegat, Merbai N	Patell, B R
Mandekexar, Harischunder Krishnaji	Purohit, Laximon Nilkunth
	Tambe, Gopal Ramchunder

Apte Yashwant Govind who passes in the First Class gets Charles Moorhead Prize, J Ignacious De Quadros obtains Balkrishna Sunderji Prize, while Miss Meherbai N. Kharegat obtains Queen-Empress Medal, Bai Heerabai P. Cama Gold Medal, Lady Reay Gold Medal and scholarship of the Medical Women for India.

WANTED, A WIFE.—A farmer in Manitoba recently wrote to England, asking for a wife to be sent out to him. We believe he meant well, and we hope he met with success; but good wives are not usually to be obtained in this way. In such a matter a man cannot safely trust to the judgment of another, but must use his own. In choosing a wife, every man's judgment varies. In other things it is not so. For instance, the judgment of every sensible man is in favour of Holloway's Pills and Ointment for the cure of liver complaints, disordered stomach, shattered nerves, rheumatism, gout, lumbago, scalds, burns, and all skin diseases.

FLORILINE !—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringtion Road, London, England.

"RUSSIAN JURIDICAL ANTIQUITY."

DR. JOHN POLLEN'S VIEWS.

Dr. John Pollen reviewing Mr. Sergeevich's Russian Juridical Antiquity" in the journal of the Anglo-Russian Literary Society writes :—

In dealing with the ancient history of Russian jurisprudence. Mr. Sergeevich gives us a very lively and striking picture of the country, its inhabitants, and institutions in ancient times. In his first book he discusses the territorial growth of the Empire and in the second he describes the inhabitants of that Empire, ranging them under too great classes—bond and free. He then deals with the various ranks of the *noblesse* and upper classes, discusses the institution of the National Assembly, and concludes with an elaborate examination of the various grades of Writers or Secretaries. In tracing the gradual expansion of the Empire, he points out that the term "Kingdom or Empire was a comparetively late development. The first term for a territorial unit under a single authority was "district," or baliwick, *i. e.*, "volost," connected etymologically with "rinst," meaning authority or control. Then came "princedoms," "lots," "portions," "divisions," and last of all "kingdoms" "Baliiwicks" were made up of towns and suburbs, and in every district or baliiwick there was at least one town, the chief and oldest centre of settlement whence the district took its name. The suburbs, or hamlets, were subject to the authorities who ruled the town, and these suburban enclosures subserved the interests of the town, and were in turn protected by it.

At the very end of the XVth century, the power and influence of Novgorod mainly depended on the suburban possessions of its chief citizens. The constitution of the "district" was at first mainly tribal, and we can only guess how these tribal divisions of the land were gradually formed into princedoms and kingdoms. At first the limits of the districts corresponded with the settlements of the tribes, and the 2 tribes often took their names from their places of settlement—*e.g.*, Polyane from the plain ; Derevlyane from the wood ; Polochane from the river Polote ; Bujhane from the river Buga, are examples. It was the martial activity of the descendants of Rurik that succeeded in welding these tribal divisions into princedoms by uniting several together under the chief control of one or several Princes, and princedoms were in turn subdivided into lots and portions for younger sons. In course of time, Oleg moved south and possessed himself of Smolensk, Lubeck, and Kiev and the first steps towards formation of princedoms pure and simple began. Yaroslav (the son of Vladimir, the last powerful Prince of ancient Russia), during the last ten years of his life lorded it over all the districts which belonged to his father except Polotsky ; but even he did not look upon his possessions as a single political body. The idea of uniting several "districts," or volosts into a single undivided whole first arose with the Princes of Moscow, and developed very slowly. We get the first glimpse of it under the administration of Demetrius John Donsky, towards the end of the XIVth century, and the work commenced by Donsky found skilful developers in his successors, who completed the formation of the kingdom of Moscow.

The author traces in great detail the rise of Moscow from being, in the XIIth century, an unimportant town in the Rostovsky district to its position as chief city of the united Empire, and the gradual subjection of the various surrounding princedoms or grand dukedoms to the headship of the rulers of Moscow. Traces of the old order of things may still be found in the appointment of Grand Dukes at the present day.

John the Terrible was the first to use the expression "*Russian* Empire," which he wills to his eldest son. And this leads our author to a discussion of the meaning of "Rus" and "Russian," and the origin of the ter "Rus" since the Empire which emerged from the united princedoms called "Russia." The controversy as to the origin of the term "Russian land," or "land of Rus," has lasted some seven hundred years, but Mr. Sergeevich makes a determined attempt to settle it once for all. He carefully follows the term "Rus" from its first appearance in the annals. He shows that at the beginning of the XIIth century the Polyane were alluded to in the annals as a race "also *now* called Rus."

He asks ; What was the "Russian land ?" Where was its centre what were its limits ? And he proves conclusively from the records that the centre of the "Russian land" was Kiev, and that to dwell in or travel to "Russian land," meant to live in or go to Kiev.

That the "Russian land," or "land of Rus," thus meant the land of "Polyne," which corresponded with the limits of the district of Kiev, that with the extension of the limits of Kiev the term "Russian land" extended also and was applied to the territory of other tribes united to Kiev. There can be no doubt the Polyane were called "Russian" and it is a mere guess of the chroniclers that they were not so called until after the invasion of the and of the Normans. And a wild guess it is, and one made merely to account for the Polyanes being called "Rus." The fact is that the Polyanes were not nearly so closely connected with Normans as were the Novgorodians and other northern tribes, and yet these tribes did not take a Norman name. All we know for certain is that in the XIIth century the district of Kiev was called "Russian," and that the Polyanes were known as "Rus" in the XIth and XIth centuries, and even earlier. The derivation of the terms from the "Norman-Rus" is a mere guess of the chroniclers, and nothing more. Why such a guess was made is clear enough ; the district of Kiev was called "Russian," the Princes were also called "Russian," after the name of the district and these Princes happened to be of Norman extraction, hence the theory of Norman names. It was from the tribe and the land the Princes took the name, and not the reverse.

As to the spread of the name "Rus" or "Russian," our author plausibly accounts for it thus. The unity of faith and language was the cause of the spread. The Polyane were the first to speak of themselves as "Russians" and their language as "Russian," and amongst them first arose book-knowledge and literature. In their compositions they insist on the identity of the Russian tongue with the "Slavonian" spoken by other tribes, and these tribes, when they became acquainted with Kievan literature, could not overlook their own tribal identity with the Kievan Rus, and consequently began to consider themselves also as Russians. The spread of the name followed the spread of book-knowledge.

The acceptance of the name to describe Imperial interests was due unconsciously to Church influence and example. At the head of the Russian Church from the first days of the conversion of the people to Christianity, stood the Metropolitan of Kiev. From the unity of Church Government this local nomenclature obtained universal signification. The Kievan or Russian Primate was the lord of all Princedoms, for the Russian Church, the Russian Faith, and the Russian tongue, were one and supereme throughout the world. The Metropolitans of Kiev called themselves Metropolitans of "all Russia," "Not to be behind the Metropolitans the Grand Dukes of Moscow began to style themselves Grand Dukes of "all Russia." Ivan Danielovich was amongst the first to so style himself, and Ivon Vasilievich took the title permanently and bestowed upon his son the "Russian Empire."

In describing the population of this vast extent of territory in ancient times, our author points out form the very earliest periods of which we have any record, the inhabitants were divided into two broad classes, "Bond" and "Free," *i.e.*, serfs ("holopi") and freemen ("svobodni.") Many were the names given to "Bond." They were called "domestics," slaves," "serfs," and later on simply "people." It appears that there were *free* serf and *bond* serfs. The free serf could serve any one he pleased of his own free will. The bond serf was bound to serve his own particular master.

In dealing with "full serfs" the author asks what were the rights the masters possessed with regard to them, and points out that nowhere in the laws have these rights been defined. They were ancient, undefined, traditional rights, showing that serfdom was a natural growth and did not arise from any laws promulgated by Princes. Even the declaration of "Russian right" only explains the procedure to be adopted in cases of conflict between the lord and his serfs. They nowhere define the rights of each. The lords were to deal with their serfs with gentleness and kindness, and with the spread of Christianity the Christian ideal of the equality of all men before God, entered into the practical relations between the lord and the slave. There are many examples even in the XVIth century, of lords treating their serfs as brothers in Christ and free men, and during the XVIIth century facilities for gaining freedom were freely accorded. A decree of the Emperor Boris made it obligatory on lords to feed their serfs in famine times, and bestowed freedom on those serfs whose lords neglected so to do. And by a decree of the Emperor Shuiski lords who retained girls in slavery up to their eighteenth year, or widows for two years after the death of the husband, or youths above twenty years, were given the choice of marrying them, *i.e.*, getting them married, or setting them at liberty! If the lords did neither one thing nor the other, the slave had the right to complain and demand liberty. Orders were also given not to separate husbands from wives, and a wife could not be sold separately from her husband. That slaves, even in ancient times, possessed property of their own (*peculium*) apart from their master is shown by the provision: "If any one had dealings with a slave not knowing him to be a slave, the lord was answerable for the debt. If the creditor knew he was dealing with a slave, the lord was not so answerable," and the creditor had to recover as best he could from the slave himself.

The freeing of slaves was constantly due to the same church influences which affected our own Norman Baron, "In his chamber weak and dying," and much of the emancipation in Russia was undoubtedly owing to reverence for the great truths of Christianity. Bond or debt serfdom or slavery by agreement or apprenticeship, as we should call it, seemed to follow in Russia the old Mosaic lines ! It was temporary, and determined in any case on death of creditor. The master could not sell or make a present of his bond slave, or will him away.

The "free population" of Russia were in ancient times described under the broad terms, the people (*ludi*) or "men," and these people were divided into two broad classes, the "little people" or rabble (chern); amongst the latter are classed the "smerds" or ploughmen, or village labourer. At one time the word "smerd" was used to describe any free inhabitant who was not a prince, but in course of time it took a narrower signification.

Our author points out that just as the word "Krestyane"—farmers—had at one time a broad sense including all converts to the faith of the cross (*i.e.*, all Christians in fact), and gradually become narrowed down to mean only farmers, or cultivators of the soil and inhabitants of the village ; so it happened with the word "smerd." The words became specialized to certain classes in course of time.

It was in the XVIth century that the word "Christian," or Krestyane, to denote specially a farmer, came into general use. Our author carefully discusses the position of these independent farmers or freeholders, and gives many interesting details with regard to the nature of their holdings and their rights and liabilities with reference to the Government and the Over-lord, payment of rent, taxes, &c. He shows that the Krestyane were at first in many cases freeholders and independent, and how they gradually became "attached to the soil."

He disputes Professor Klushevsky's assertion that the "Krestyane" were "attached" to their calling and the person of their lord and not to the soil, and declares that the rules of bond service never applied to framers (Krestyane). The bond was an agreement between two parties, and it is clear there never was any such agreement between the farmers and the lord.

There is not time in this brief review to follow the author through his most interesting descriptions of the other classes of the village population, and of the rise of the mercantile body and their privileges, or his detailed account of the Boyars and their numerous retainers, and the privileges of their freedmen. But his description of the rise of the Princely families and the constitution of the Court of the Sovereigns of Moscow will well repay perusal. The tables of precedence in ancient times were apparently more complicated and gave occasion for even greater heartburnings than they do now ! The possession of the "keys" of the wine cellar or treasure chest conferred special honour and "the cook with the key" was quite as important a person as any Indian Finance Minister or British Lord of the Treasury. The "Beerage" was honoured in those days even more than it is in Britain at present—and the "Beer Boilor" and "Wine Distiller" stood very close in rank to the "Royal Cup bearer" and "Falconer."

Any review of this excellent work of Mr. Sergeevich which did not notice his exhaustive description of the ancient "Russian Parliment" or "Diet" would be defective. He asks whence and when came this Diet, and he shows how the idea of the representation of the people for purposes of legislation and taxation is an heritage of the Russian race' preceding all Princedoms, It was the natural outcome of the family and tribal system. The chronicler of the XIIth century describes it as an assembly of the elders of the tribes—and declares that it was held in all "bailiwicks"—the suburbs being duly represented amidst all the wars of Princes. These town assemblies continued to be held and to decide on the direction of public affairs, and without their consent and approbation the Princes could do little. It was the inroad of the Tartars that destroyed the ancient Parliamentary Government of Russia. The Tartar khans could rule without village parliaments or town councils, and had no need of the consent or approval of representatives of the people. Many interesting details are given of the constitution of these councils and their methods of procedure, the absence of a chairman or speaker etc., etc. The real or democratic element in these councils was often very marked and the consumer had always the same rights as the Prince, and the same freedom of speech. A mere majority in council did not determine any matter of importance. Unanimous decision or overwhelming majority was required, The concurrence of all or of the vast majority was the thing aimed at, and this settled the question under consideration, pro or con. Amongst matters which came before the council were the election of a Prince, agreements with the Prince, and administration and judicial procedure. It is clear that these ancient Councils or Diets to be found traces of Parliamentary Government and control in Russia, and that it was from them earlier Princes derived their influence and Power. Our author then traces the growth of the theory of "primogeniture" in succession to Princedoms, and shows how slowly this idea evolved itself and how much depended at one time on the will of the ruling Prince.

We rise from a perusal of Mr. Sergeevichs able and exhaustive work with the conviction that he has left no authority unconsulted, and that he has done his best to present us with a faithful picture of the growth of the Institution of the country. His able and thoughtful book deserves careful study, and throws light on many obscure points of Russian Jurisprudence. The subject he deals with is a somewhat ponderous one—but he handles it with great dexterity—and his efforts to solves satisfactorily some of the most puzzling problems of Russia's Past have been pre-eminently successful.

BISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

A piquant speech fell from Mr Lloyd-George at a Nonconformist meeting at Bangor the other night. The hon. member began by regretting the circumstances which had led to the resignation of the Bishop of Bangor. He (Mr. Lloyd-George) had said strong things from time to time about bishops, but he could not recall a single instance in which he said a harsh thing about Bishop Lloyd, and he would tell them why. The late Bishop of Bangor had always shown that he possessed the conscience of a true shepherd. He, at any rate, did not harry his flock like a mad dog. He was, moreover, a real patriot. Wales had a warm corner in her heart for all those in high places who cherished her ancient tongue. Bishop Lloyd was the first prelate of the Anglican Church for the last two centuries who edited a Welsh book. He was the first bishop for two centuries to promote a clergyman purely for services to Welsh literature. Unfortunately the traditions of the Established Church in Wales had been in this as in all other respects anti-national, For all the good which he did which he had episcopal precedent for despising, for all the evil he did not, which he had equally exalted sanction for prepetrating, he is and would be honoured among all ranks and creeds of this country. And now that he was stricken down in the prime of his years, the esteem, good wishes, and the blessings of men of every church, Free and Established, throughout his diocese, would follow him into his retirement to assuage his sufferings and to mellow his affliction. (Loud applause.) Since the announcement of the bishop's retirement, a series of successions had been going on. (Laughter.) They knew how such wars generally commenced. An unscrupulous and ambitious neighbouring potentate—(a laugh)—wishing to annex the vacated dominion to his Empire, knowing that he cannot very well occupy the throne himself, endeavours to thrust one of his own creatures into possession of it in order to rule through him. These wars had always been fierce and prolonged, and the contest for the See of Bangor had in this respect the characteristics of every conflict of its kind in history. It had accomplished, at any rate, one good object : it had shown that there is a deep-rooted dissatisfaction amongst the best men of the Church with the present state of things. There was an uneasy sense that the episcopal bench did not now, and had not for some time, represented the finest characteristics of the nation, and they knew full well that if it was to maintain its position as the National Church, that state of things could not be allowed to continue.

A TERRIBLE INCIDENT.

In *Table Talk* Mr. Eugene Sandow, the strong man, relates a wrestling incident that befell him in Italy. "I was once visiting a town in Italy," he said, "where there was a strong man named Antonio, who boasted of never being thrown. I promptly sent him a challenge, and it was accepted. The trial was fixed at a local theatre for the next night. Just as I entered the door of the theatre a friend of mine hurried up to me in a great state of excitement, and urged me to leave the place, as it was rumoured that if I threw Antonio, the townspeople would never let me leave the town with a whole skin. However, I was determined to meet the man, no matter what happened. As I gazed at the large and noisy crowd, and saw the people fighting at the entrance for seats, I felt rather nervous, but once on the stage, I became calm and collected again. A big, splendidly formed man was Antonio. You do not want to have details of the performance. Suffice it that in the end with a mighty effort I threw him. A scene of wild excitement ensued when I was proclaimed the winner. It was generally recognised that the throw was a fair one, and, after many speeches and some 'health-drinking' I got away from the theatre in company with my friend, who was glad to find things had passed off so well. But, "(continues Mr. Sandow) "my night's adventures were not yet at an end. As we wandered along, chatting earnestly, I noticed many dark figures hurrying past us. For some reason I felt uneasy. Soon we reached a little bridge leading over a small canal. Then we saw what it a meant. Both sides of the bridge were lined with furious Italians armed with every kind of weapon. They evidently meant to have revenge on me for conquering their local champion Retrest would then have been out of the question, and even if it had not been, I question whether I should have retired. My blood was fairly up, and I determined, with a great nobbled stick I had, to do battle. I advanced toward the mob, and to my astonishment they at once gave way and allowed me to pass. Immediately I got to the other side of the bridge, I turned round and began to laugh at the cowards. But at once a horrible sight met my gaze, and my laughter ceased. Only a short distance off by my unfortunate friend stabbed to death. The sight gave me a terrible shock, and the scene of the brutish murder will remain in my memory as long as I live."

GEMS AND GEM-COLLECTING.

There was a good deal of stir in the world of commerce when there came under the hammer in Paris last year, the collection of that collector of European reputation, Count Michael Tyskiewicz. His hobby was the capture of antique gems and his memoirs, relating his experience in Rome and Pompeu are well worth reading, translated as they have been by Mr. Andrew Lang. The following passage from the author's reminiscences of his acquaintance in Naples especially with Alessandro Castellani, will sufficiently exemplify the perils even of purchasers with some knowledge and experience :—

At this time Alessandro Castellani was far from possessing the profound knowledge of matters of art that distinguished him later. Together we began our education, I will not say as archeologists, but as amateurs and collectors. I explored the suburbs and the shops of the dealers, buying recklessly anything that took my fancy. At this period I became more and more fascinated by gems, while Castellani developed a weakness for painted vases. We met daily, and seeing my passion for engraved stones, Castellani proposed to write to his friends and relations in Rome, his native city (from which he had been exiled for political reasons in 1845), begging them to send to Naples all the gems to be found in Rome, which usually overflowed with them. The result was what might have been expected. I was still quite a novice in this branch of art, and Castellani hardly more experienced. In fifteen months I had expended 125,000 francs (5,000l) in gems, two-thirds of them at least being modern—a fact we were both far from guessing. But towards the end of this time my eyes became a little sharper in detecting the good from the bad, thanks to the counsel of more learned friends, and also from the comparision of the bulk of my acquisitions with a few that were really first class, which, luckily, had been sold me with the rest. Saddened at my own folly, I sold the whole collection to Castellani for the fourth part of what it had cost me, and he, with more sense than I had shown, weeded out the palpably false gems, left the doubtful ones (a large number), added some that he had bought at a later date, and ended by selling them all to the British Museum. It was a lesson for me, and a good lesson too. From that time I understood that I must study the science of gems from the very beginning, and I threw myself into it with an ardour which was soon its own reward.

EXCAVATIONS AT POMPEII.

The old collector, however, owed a very large part of his treasures not to purchases, but to excavations carried out under his own eyes in Italy and in Egypt. Apropos of his sojourn in Naples, he records a curious anecdote which goes far to explain the provokingly slow pace at which the excavations at Pompeii are carried on.

I had paid repeated visits to the excavations of Pompeii. This interesting work was progressing very slowly, not more than three or four houses being brought to light in the course of the winter. I therefore proposed to the authorities to undertake at my own cost the excavation of an entire district of Pompeii, leaving to the State not only the scientific direction of the digging, and of course the right to any discoveries, but also the choice of the workmen and of their overseers. I only reserved to myself the prerogative of increasing or diminishing their numbers, and that of being present at all their operations. I likewise pledged myself to finish the excavation of the district either in two or at most three, winters. But to my great stupefaction my offer was rejected ; it was a considerable time before I could ascertain the reason. It then transpired that the State had in its pay a large number of men, some to dig, others to overlook ; and it was in the interest of those "hands" to prolong the work as long as possible, and they by no means desired to have this pleasant state of things upset.

GRUBBING IN THE VINEYARDS.

Nevertheless, those seem to have been happy days for skilled collectors in Italy. The soil of the country appears to have teemed with antiques, and the peasantry were constantly making luckly finds, as the following story indicates : "At the Villa Massimo, opposite St. John Lateran, dwelt a certain Checco, who acted as porter, Every morning this little old man took a walk among the neighbouring vineyards, and had a gossip with the owners and their vine dressers. He heard of any discoveries they had made in the course of their work, and he was able to buy whatever he wanted for only a few sous. Any collector, therefore, who called upon Checco at home was sure of finding something in the way of gems or coins. The old man was absolutely ignorant of the value of what he sold, but he had good taste and good luck, and a happy instinct led him to buy the best stones only. His prices were low, although high enough for him to realise a considerable profit, and his door was constantly besieged by all the dealers in Rome, whom for a long time he supplied largely. At length the amateurs found him out, and offered him prices for his wares of which he had never dreamed, and from that time he always put aside what was best, so that they might have the first choice. In the Rome of that day, no less celebrated than his namesake, there was another Checco who kept a tobacconist's shop in the Piezza Barberini, Like Checco I, he was a daily visitor to the vineyards beyond the walls, and was kept supplied with antiquities by the peasants who come on Sundays to by his cigars. Fine gems were his specialty also, and every week his clients provided him with a certain number of excellent stones to dispose of. It was from him that M. Pauvert de la Chapelle bought the cameo signed Diodotus, and many intaglios of rare beauty."

THE KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN.

At a time when the Kaiser has been so royally entertained by the Knights Hospitallers or Jerusalem, is worth while casting a glimpse at the history of one of the oldest religious orders in the world, and certainly the most remarkable combination of the monastic with the military

PURELY PERSONAL.

EVERYBODY knows how intimately the Princess of Wales has identified herself with the joys and sorrows of those in humble life with whom she has come in contact. Many instances of the kind are given in an article in the Christmas number of the "Lady's Realm." One concerns a girl who had been employed to do sewing for the Princess at Sandringham House, and who was engaged to be married to a young man in the place. The Princess was much interested in the affair, and went to see the ceremony performed. The little church was filled, but no bridegroom appeared. "How trying for Mary" the Princess was heard to say, as she anxiously scanned the waiting bride and the church door. At length the laggard arrived. It transpired that he had been sulking because the only carriage had not been sent to bring him, and he had declared that walk to church he would not.

In due time the Princess went to see the bride in her new home. "Where is your husband?" she quickly asked. The wife, who had doubtless by this time granted him absolution was endeavouring to excuse his absence by saying that he was at work in the garden. "Go and tell him to come in," said the Princess: "I want to speak to him." When the husband at length appeared, looking very shamefaced, her Royal Highness greeted him with 'Oh, you naughty man! how could you keep Mary waiting like that? It was very, very bad of you." How the "naughty man" took the drubbing is not recorded.

Sir Henry Irving, who is still detained at the Windsor Hotel, Glasgow, by illness, diverted the monotony of his confinement the other evening by getting a piper to stalk up and down the corridor and execute a skirl on the bagpipes. It seems that the officers of a Volunteer Corps were entertaining their adjutant to dinner, and Pipe-Major Gillies, with his band of pipers, discoursed true Celtic music in honour of the guest. The strains of a Highland march penetrated to Sir Henry's bedroom, and recalled to the Lyceum chief the old strolling days when he had played in Edmund Glover's drama "The Indian Revolt" in the Dunlop-street Theatre, Glasgow. Charmed by the familiar strains, Sir Henry sent his nurse to inquire whether Colonel Mackenzie would allow one of the pipers to play a tune or two outside his bedroom, and the Pipe-Major Gillies himself went. After playing three melodies the major was invited to see Sir Henry, who expressed his great pleasure at hearing the old strains and handed Gillies a couple of sovereigns for his pipers.

The performance referred to took place no fewer than thirty-eight years ago, when Irving, then a young man of two-and-twenty, arrived in Glasgow for the first time. Glover's "Indian Revolt" was another version of the Lucknow incident, which Boucicault handled in "Jessie Brown," and Sir Henry (misdescribed on the play bill as Mr. Irwin) played the part of Prince Jung Bahadour. It was in this play that Irving evidently heard the bagpipes for the first time, and when the Highlanders marched into Lucknow to their inspiring strains, the rousing cheers of the audience moved Irving deeply. "The effect was electrical," he said, "and never to be forgotten."

An interesting relic has just been presented to Chirs Church in the shape of the Cardinal's hat, which once belonged to its founder, Cardinal Wolsey. Unlike many relics, the hat boasts an authentic and fairly complete pedigree. It appears to have been stolen by Bishop Burnet, who was clerk to the Royal wardrobe and Bishop of Salisbury in William III.'s time. It then passed into the hands of Horace Walpole. One of the latest owners of the hat was Charles Kean, who wore it when playing the part of Cardinal Wolsey in Shakespeare's "Henry VIII." The hat is in good condition, but the tassels, which are so prominently represented on the Christ Church coat-of-arms, have been torn off.

Mr. Harold Hodge, the new Editor of the "Saturday Review" is a son of Mr. Hodge, of Sotheby and Hodge, the book auctioneers. Oxford gave Mr. Harold Hodge his education, and he did well there. Coming to London, he qualified for public life by working for and with the Bethnal Green Settlement. This experience made a Democratic Tory of the Oxford graduate. Though he is a young man he has already taken a very active part in politics, and he was one of the originators of the movement which led to the formation of the London Municipal Society.

The weight of expert opinion on the subject of requiring three years' residence for musical degrees at Oxford was singulaly evenly divided. Dr. Stanford, Dr. Lloyd, and Sir Hubert Parry were all in favour of requiring a period of residence. Sir J. Stainer, the Professor of Music, Sir Frederick Bridge and Dr. Mee, who is more able to speak for Oxford music than any other man, were opposed to the change. The possibility of the change incited many musicians to take the degree. And three Doctors and five Bachelors of Music have been recently admitted. The musical degree is the only degree at Oxford for which residence is not required. Cambridge has lately introduced residential musical degrees, and as a result has only granted two degrees in the last six years.

The introduction to the new Badminton volume "Athletic" just issued, is written by Sir Richard Webster, Q. C., M. Sir Richard has himself been an athlete in his day, and what he has to say concerning the advantages to be gained from the practice of athletics, and the suggestions he makes as to the best mode in which these advantages may be increased, are interesting. He says: Thirty years ago it was the exception for a senior wrangler or a senior classic to figure in the University boat or the Eleven. The names of those few who did excel stand out among their contemporaries, and it was by no means an uncommon experience to find that those who had surpassed in intellectual contests in school and college broke down in their professions in after life. He attributes this in no small degree to the fact that for many boys and men there was scarcely any inducement to devlop with use their physical strength.

James Beatty, the old Crimean veteran who was buried at Norwich the other day, was known in the service by the sobriquet of "Whip and Spurs." It was an incident at Inkerman that gave him his name. For it was he who was responsible for saving the only gun saved by his battery at that fight. "Whip and spurs, boys, whip and spurs, and well save the gun!" he cried out when he and his comrades were surrounded. He was twice wounded in the tussle, but they saved the gun; and Beatty was "Whip and Spurs" from that day. It is rather pitiful to hear that the old soldier was only saved from the indignity of a pauper's funeral by private generosity at the last moment.

Sir Richard maintains that one great good which has arisen from the stimulus given from the years 1850 to 1870 to athletic sports is the facility which those sports afford for the development of physical strength and the inducement to active exercise offered to men who, either from want of inclination or want of means, would otherwise never have taken any. I have known intimately a great many reading men who have told me how deeply they regretted that there was nothing of the kind in their time, and many others have assured me of the advantages which they have derived from the interest which these pursuits have given to them, and the inducement to take exercises which otherwise they would have wholly neglected. It must not be forgotten that more genuine exercise can be got in a shorter space of time from running than probably from any other pursuit, except boxing and gymnastics, with the great advantage of the former over the two latter that the exercise is taken in the open air. Athletic contests, it is pointed out, often bring together men who otherwise would remain unknown to one another, and often acquaintanceships and friendships are formed which are of the greatest value.

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HAS NO EQUAL FOR
LIVER TROUBLES, GALL STONES, INDIGESTION.

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With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 75 Farringdon Street, London (Eng.) Purchasers should look for the Registered Trade Mark, the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.)

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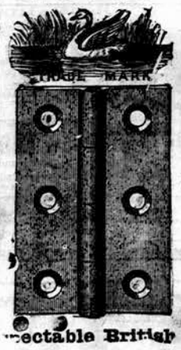

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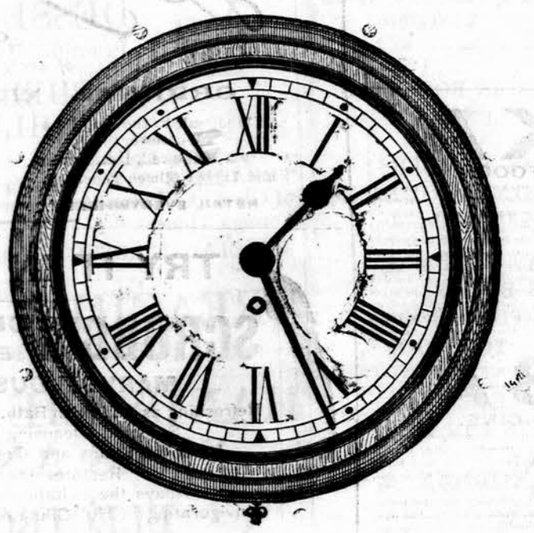

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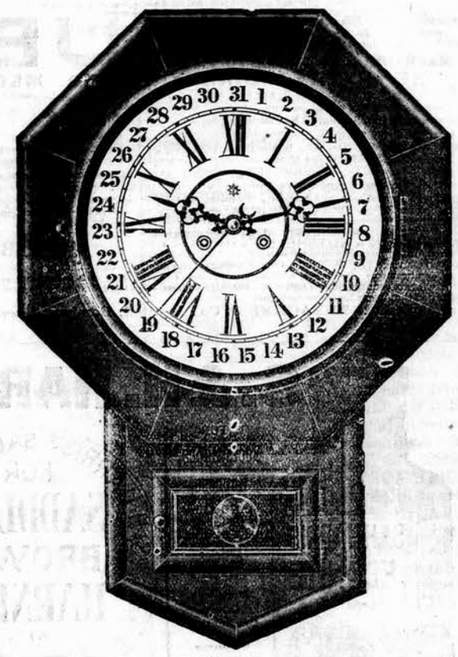

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